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Blackley

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(45) **Date of Patent: Sep. 4, 2018**

(54) **REMOTE CONTROLLABLE AIR TREATMENT APPARATUS**

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(73) Assignee: **LunaTech, LLC**, Encino, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 65 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/185,135**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 17, 2016**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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Related U.S. Application Data

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
B01F 3/04 (2006.01)
B01D 39/08 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***B01D 39/08*** (2013.01); ***B01F 3/04007*** (2013.01); ***B01F 3/0407*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC B01F 3/04; B01F 3/04007; B01F 3/04021; B01F 3/0407
USPC ..... 422/124; 261/30, DIG. 88; 239/60
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Robert A Hopkins
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Susan L. McCain; Sergio Becerra; Hankin Patent Law, APC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

In an aspect, an apparatus is disclosed comprising a processor, coupled to a network access device, wherein the processor is configured for receiving an instruction to vaporize one or more vaporizable materials from a computing device, an intake, configured to receive air from an area around the apparatus, a vaporizer component, coupled to the processor, configured for vaporizing the one or more vaporizable materials to create a vapor based on the instruction, and a vapor output, coupled to the vaporizer component, configured for expelling the vapor into the area around the apparatus.

18 Claims, 23 Drawing Sheets

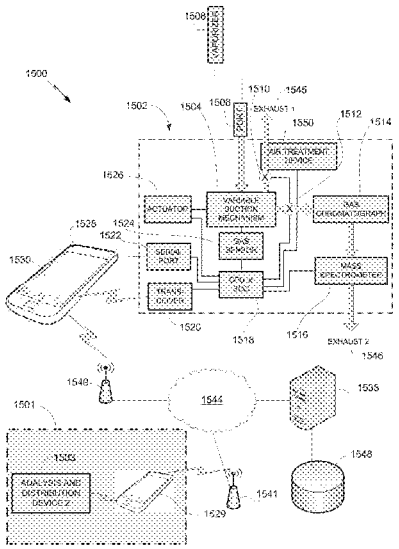


FIG. 1

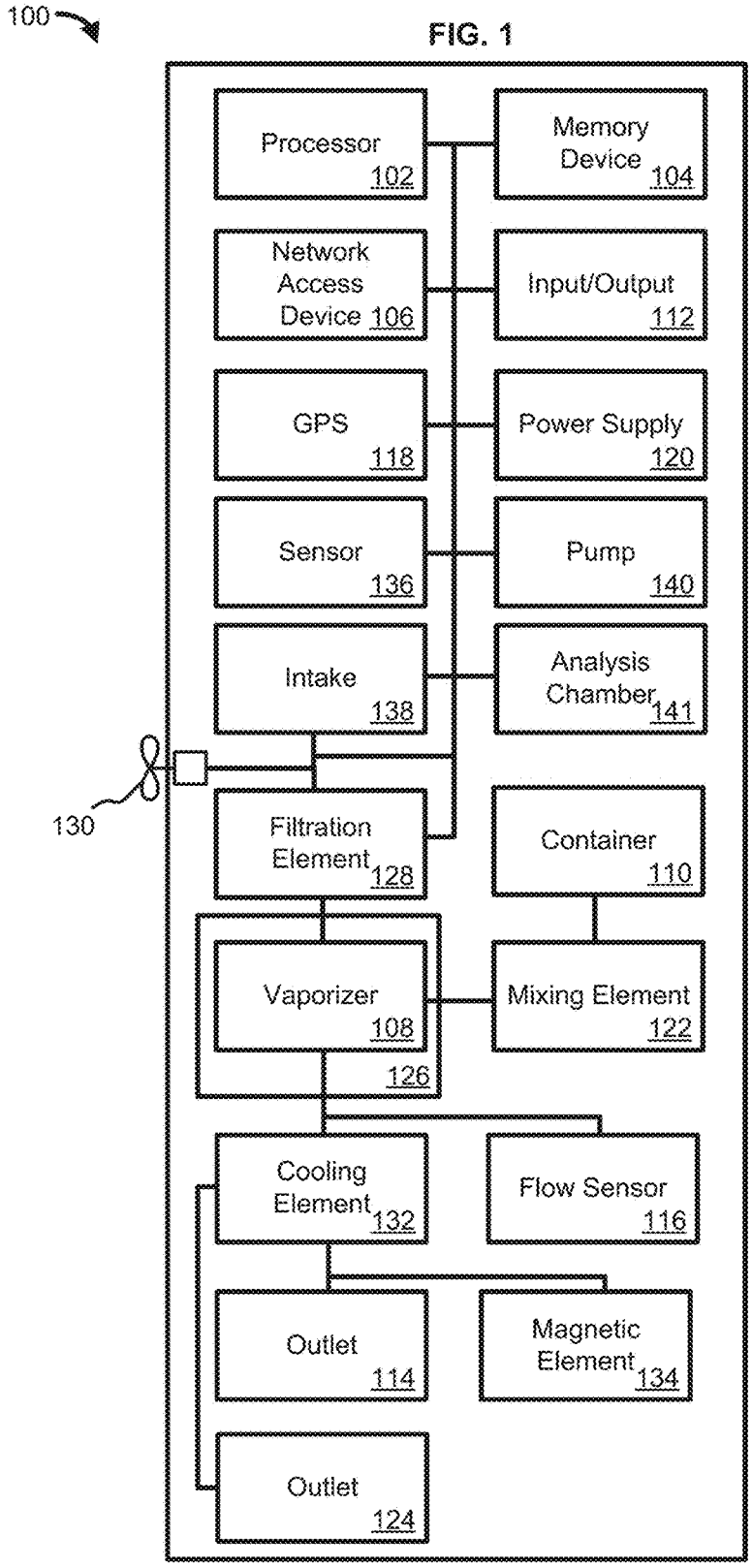

100
Processor 102
Memory Device 104
Network Access Device 106
Input/Output 112
GPS 118
Power Supply 120
Sensor 136
Pump 140
Intake 138
Analysis Chamber 141
130
Filtration Element 128
Container 110
Vaporizer 108
126
Mixing Element 122
Cooling Element 132
Flow Sensor 116
Outlet 114
Magnetic Element 134
Outlet 124

FIG. 2

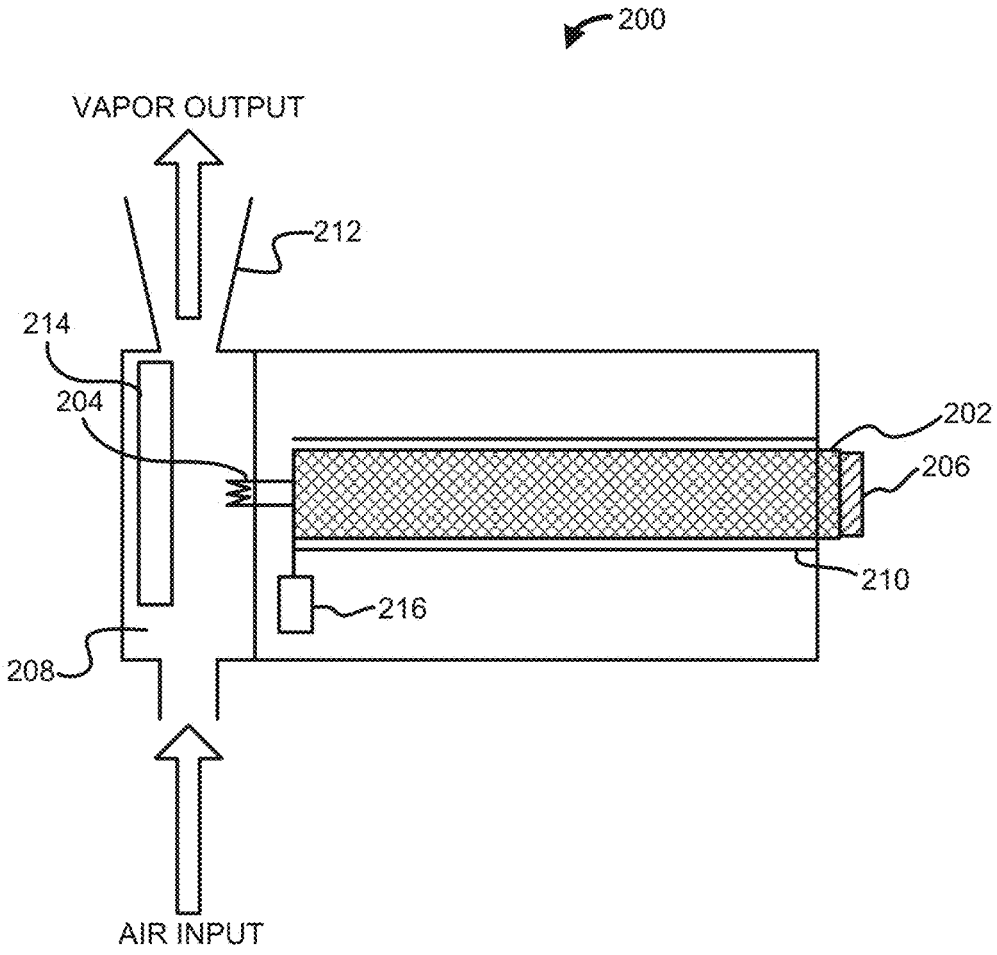


FIG. 3

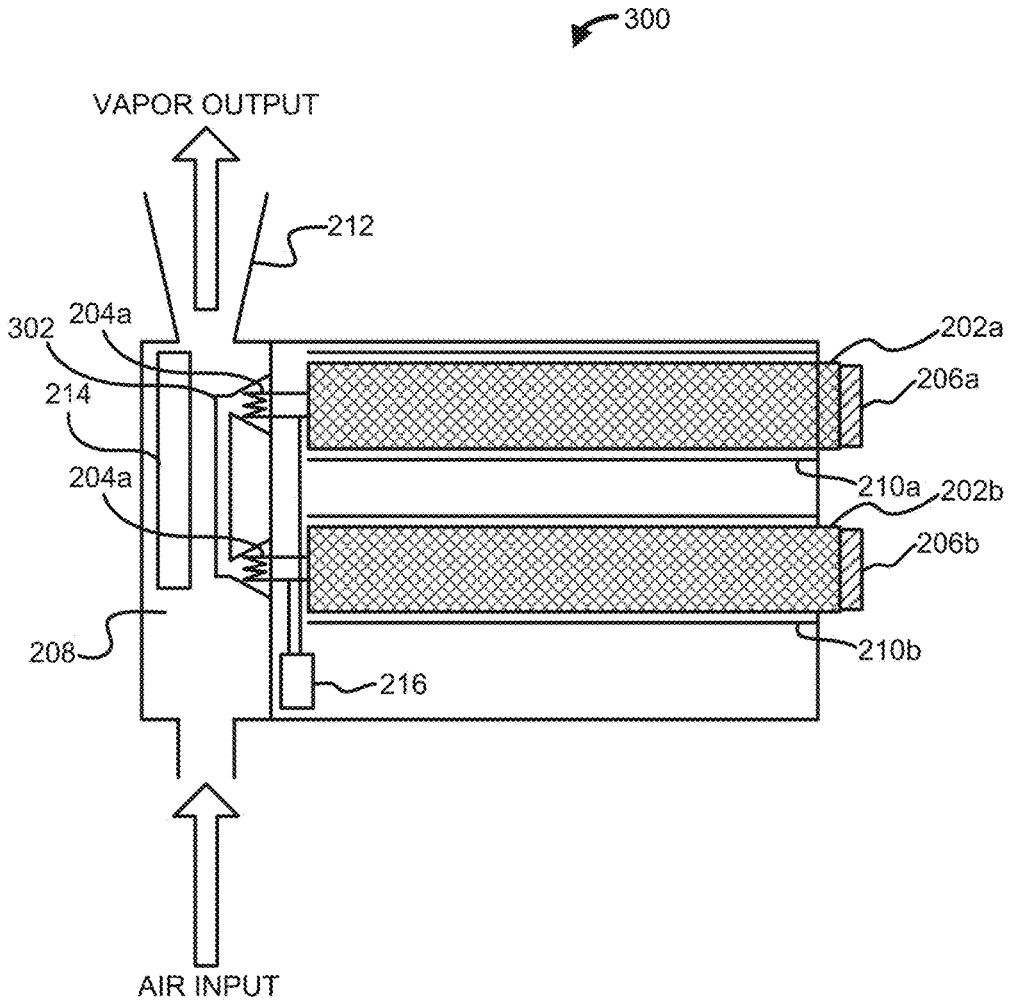

300
VAPOR OUTPUT
212
302
204a
214
204a
208
216
202a
206a
210a
202b
206b
210b
AIR INPUT

FIG. 4

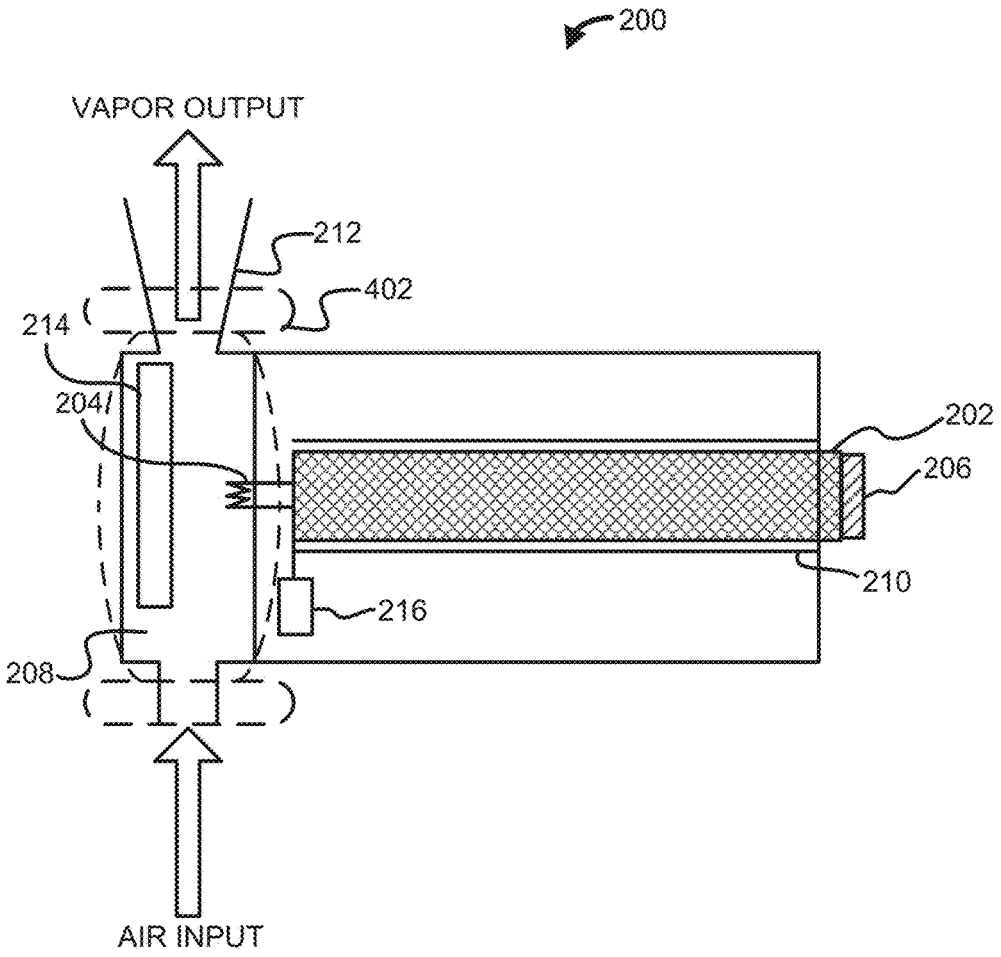


FIG. 5

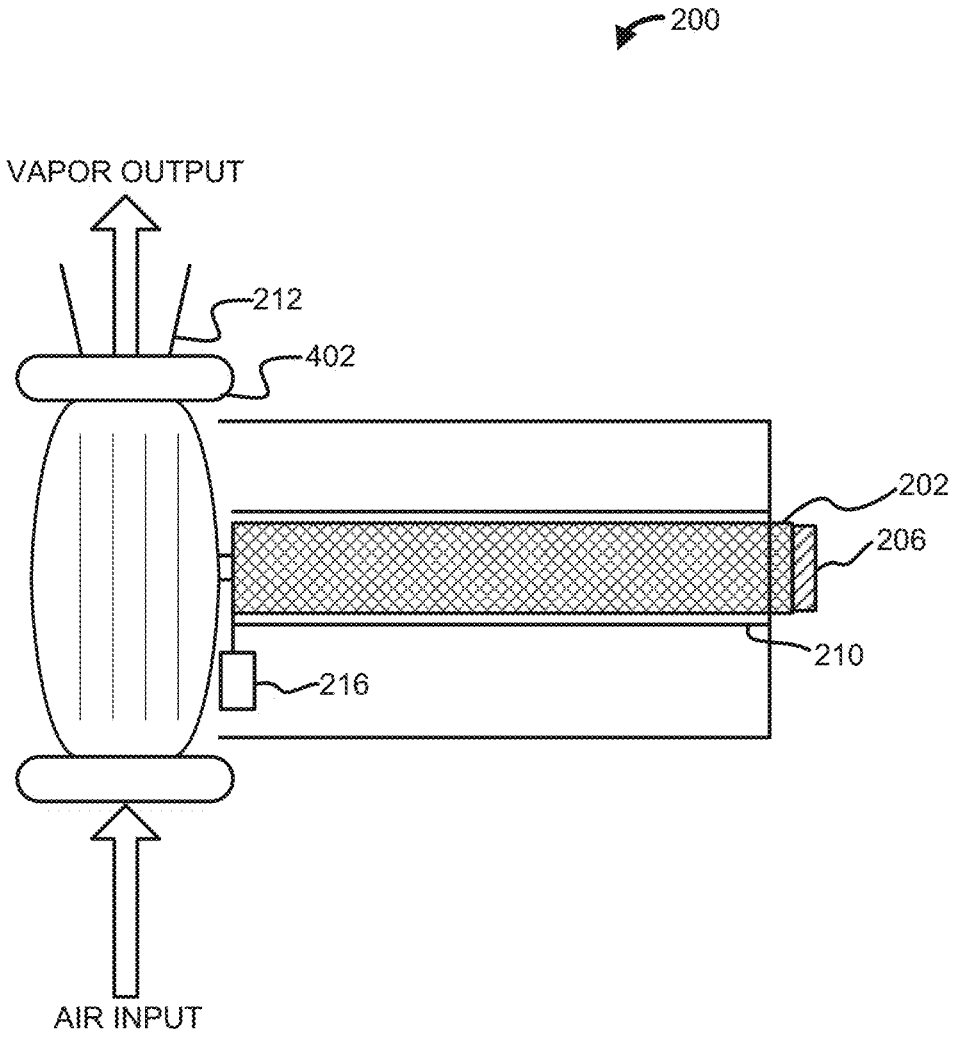


FIG. 6

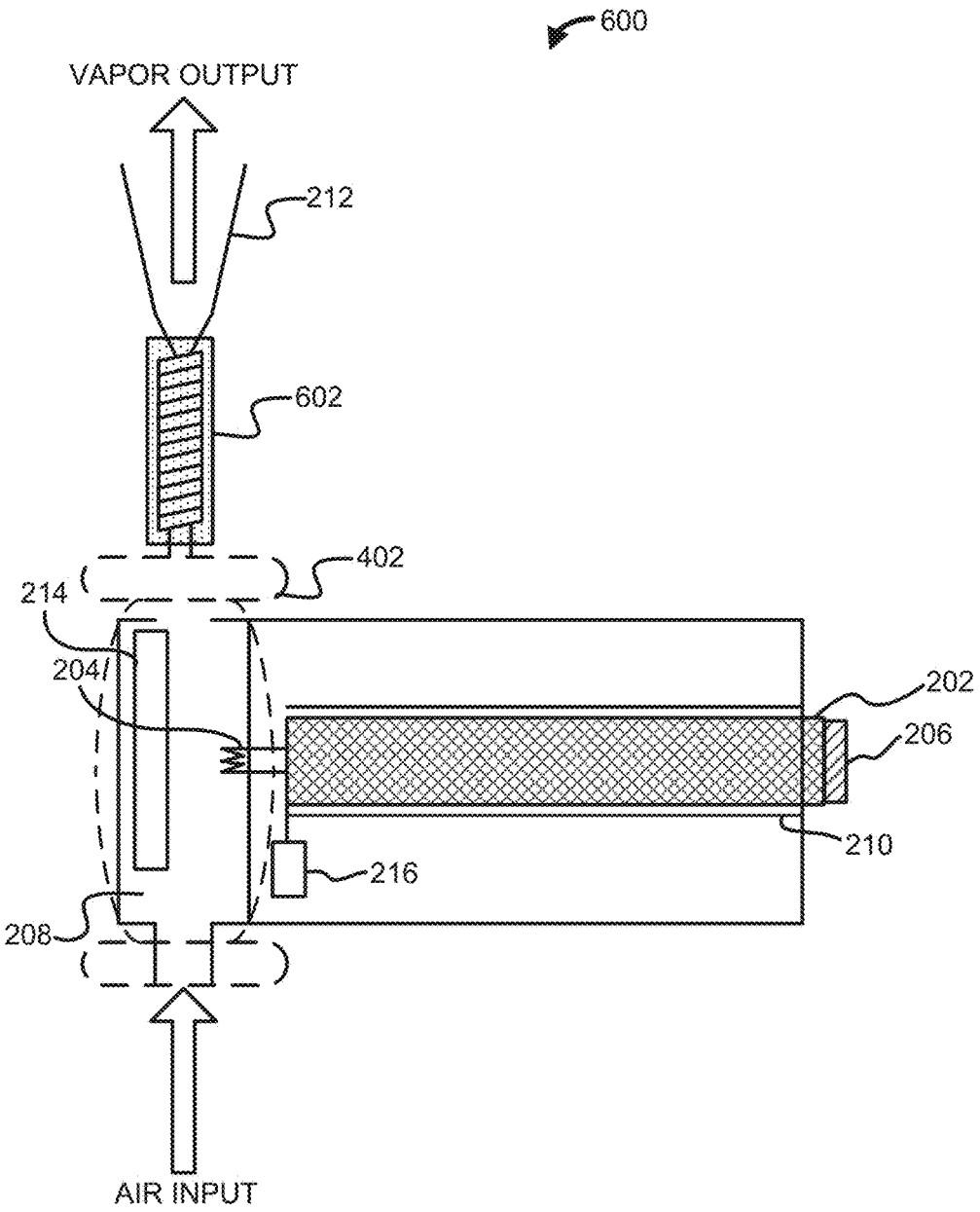

600
VAPOR OUTPUT
212
602
402
214
204
202
206
210
216
208
AIR INPUT

FIG. 7

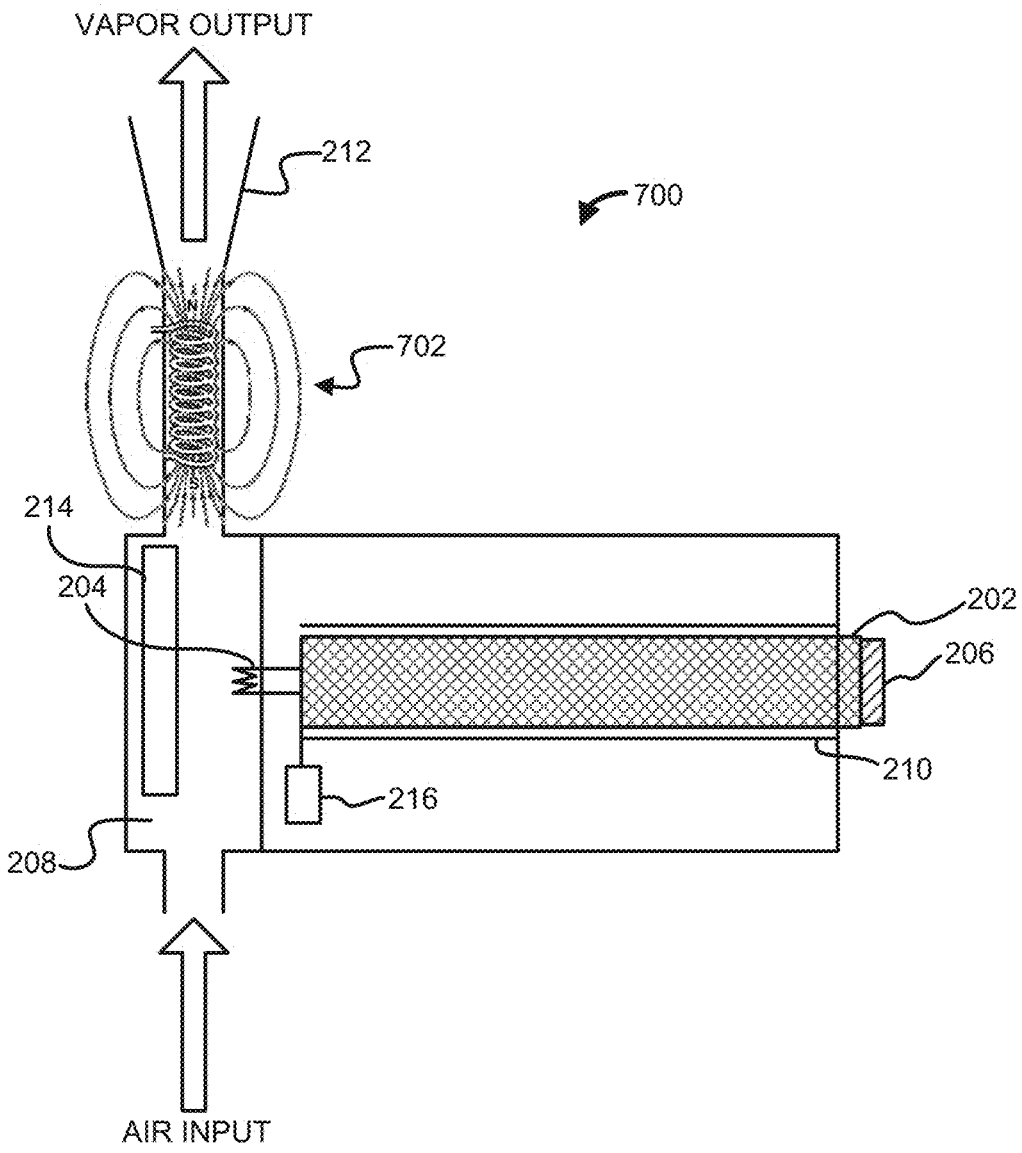


FIG. 8

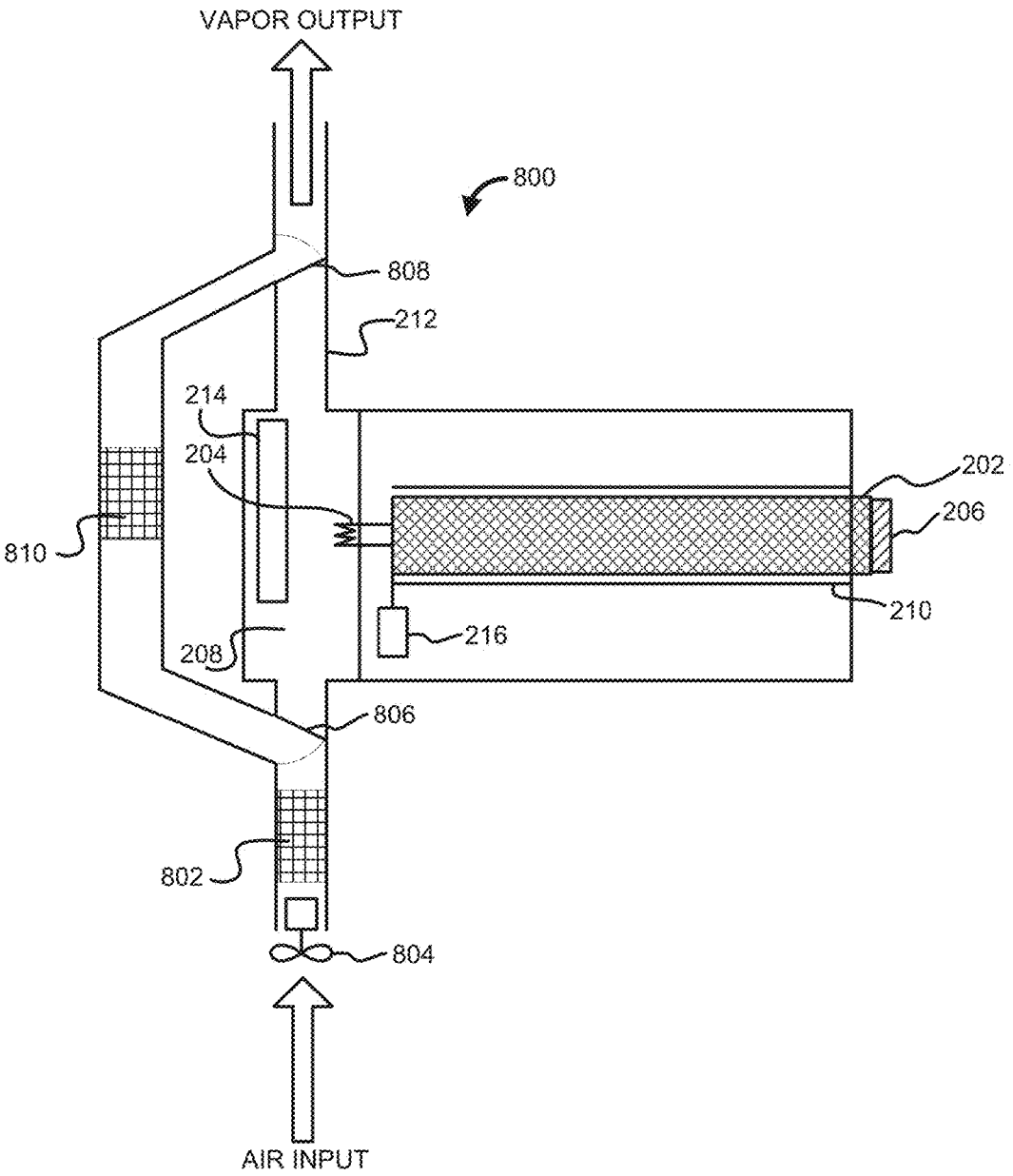

VAPOR OUTPUT
800
808
212
214
204
202
206
810
210
216
208
806
802
804
AIR INPUT

FIG. 9

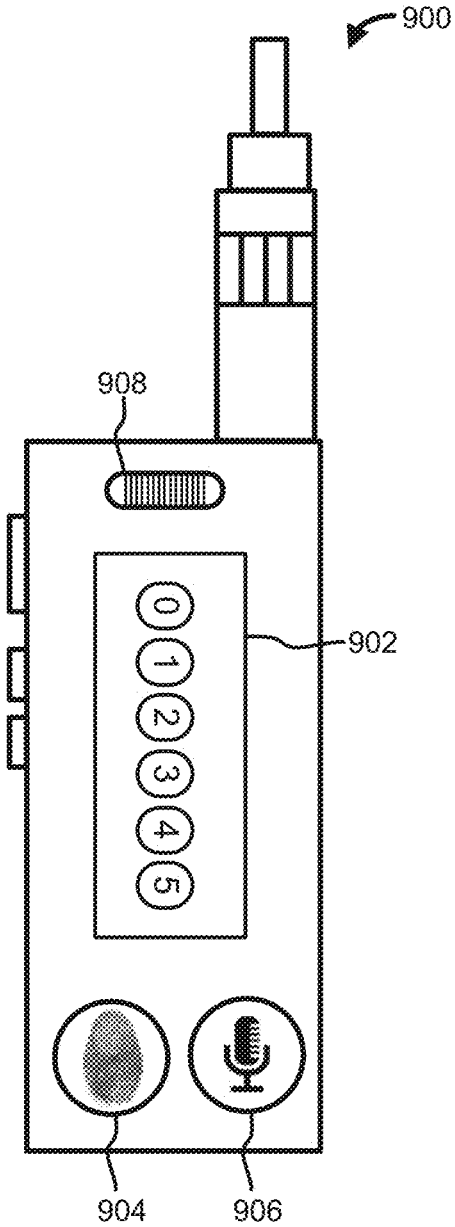


FIG. 10

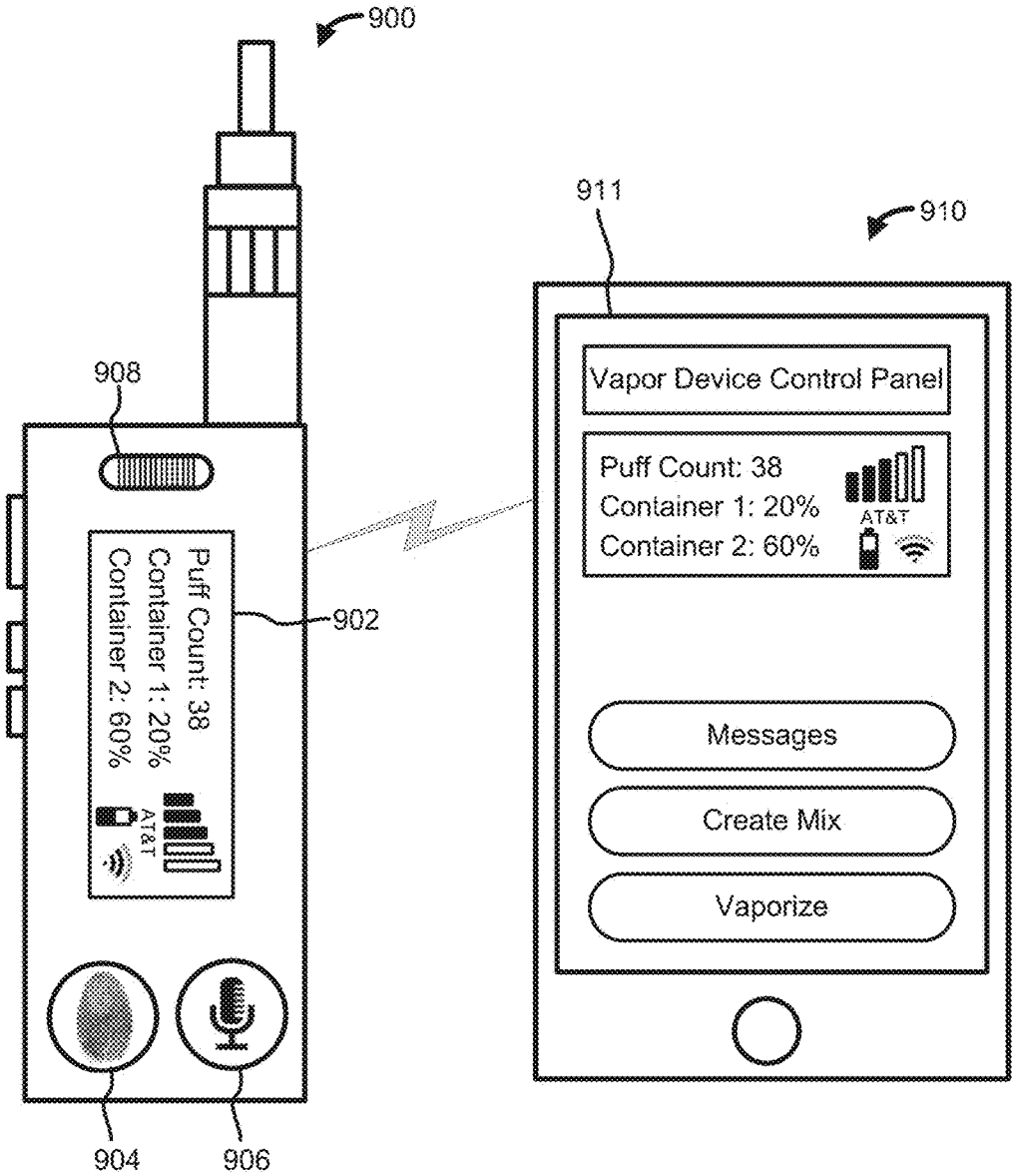
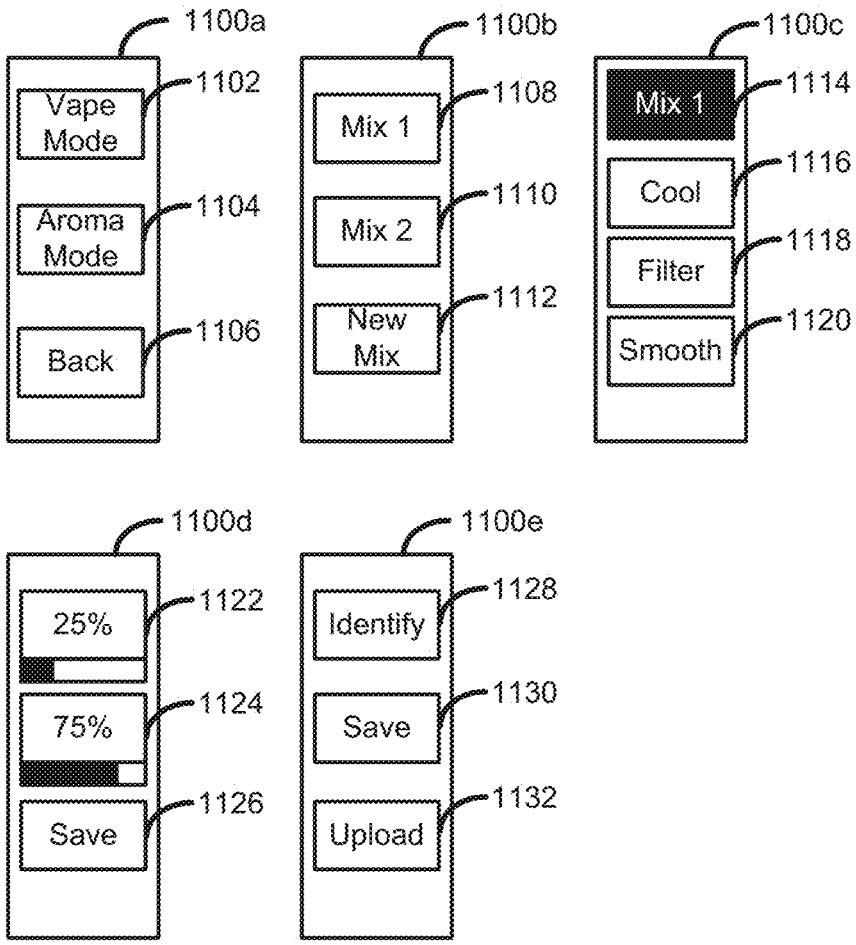

900
911
910
908
Vapor Device Control Panel
Puff Count: 38
Container 1: 20%
Container 2: 60%
AT&T
902
Puff Count: 38
Container 1: 20%
Container 2: 60%
AT&T
Messages
Create Mix
Vaporize
904
906

FIG. 11


1100a
Vape Mode
1102
Aroma Mode
1104
Back
1106
1100b
Mix 1
1108
Mix 2
1110
New Mix
1112
1100c
Mix 1
1114
Cool
1116
Filter
1118
Smooth
1120
1100d
25%
1122
75%
1124
Save
1126
1100e
Identify
1128
Save
1130
Upload
1132

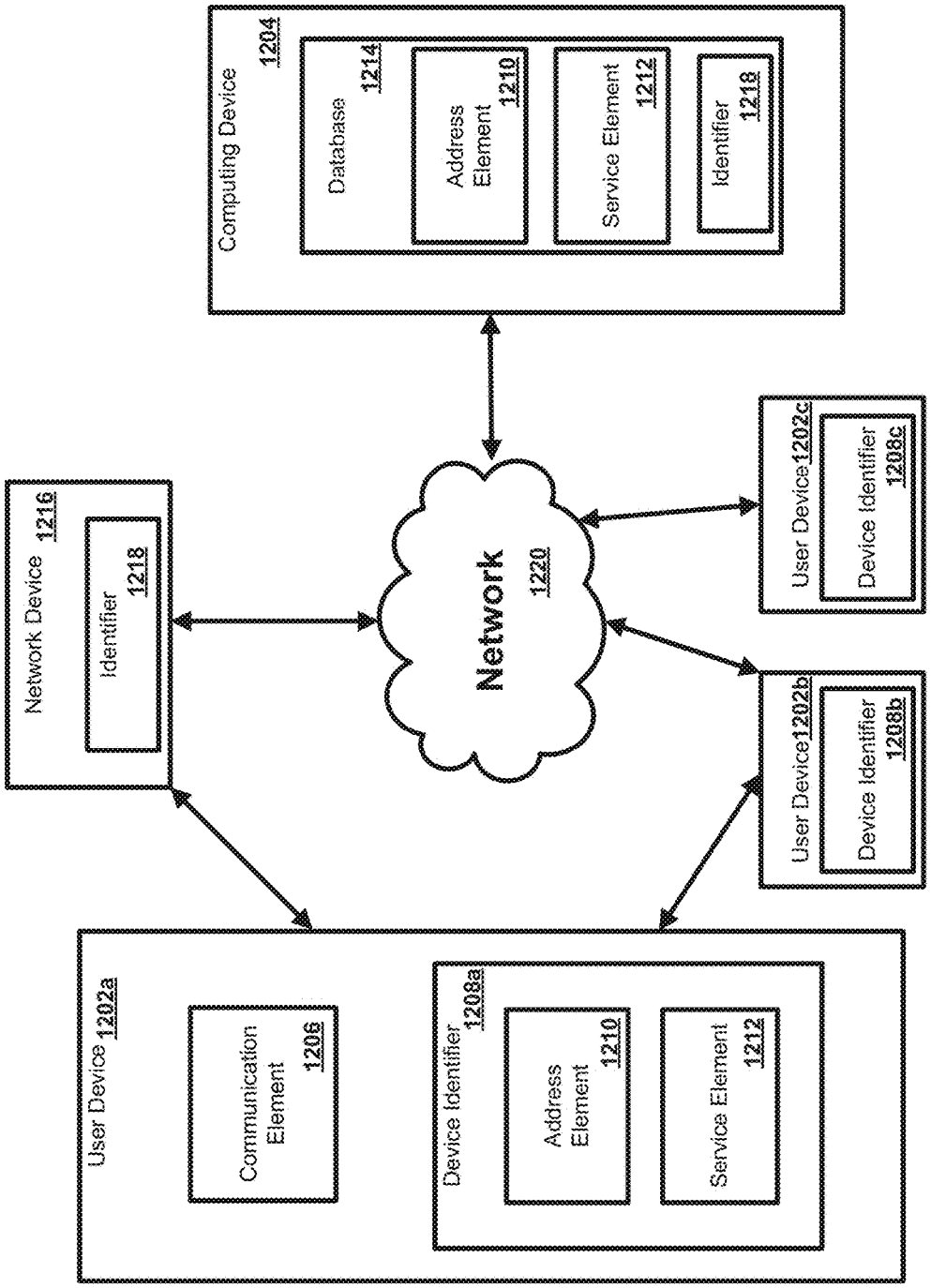

Computing Device 1204
Database 1214
Address Element 1210
Service Element 1212
Identifier 1218
Network 1220
Network Device 1216
Identifier 1218
User Device 1202c
Device Identifier 1208c
User Device 1202b
Device Identifier 1208b
User Device 1202a
Communication Element 1206
Device Identifier 1208a
Address Element 1210
Service Element 1212

FIG. 12

FIG. 13

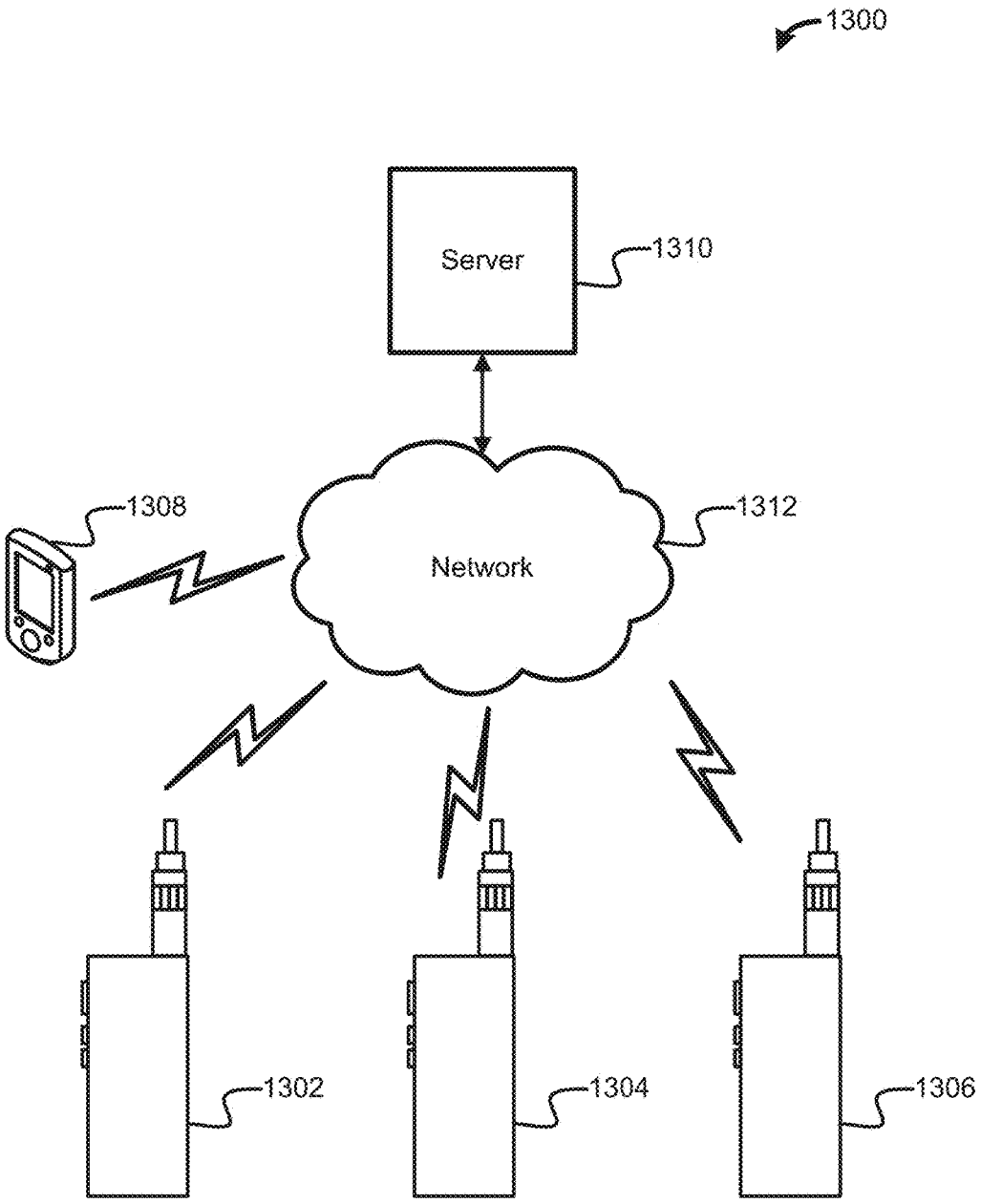


FIG. 14

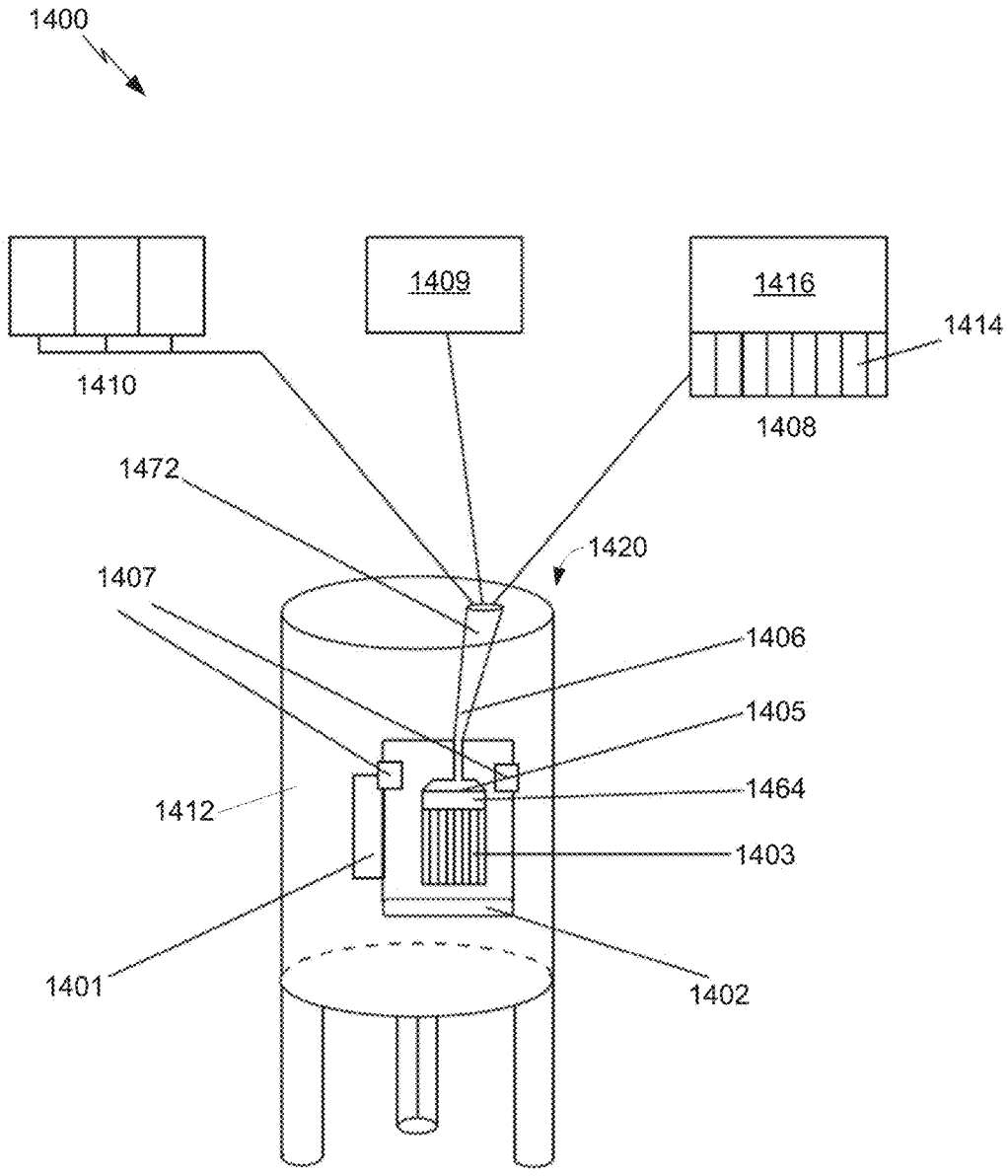

1400
1409
1416
1414
1410
1408
1472
1420
1407
1406
1405
1464
1412
1403
1401
1402

FIG. 15

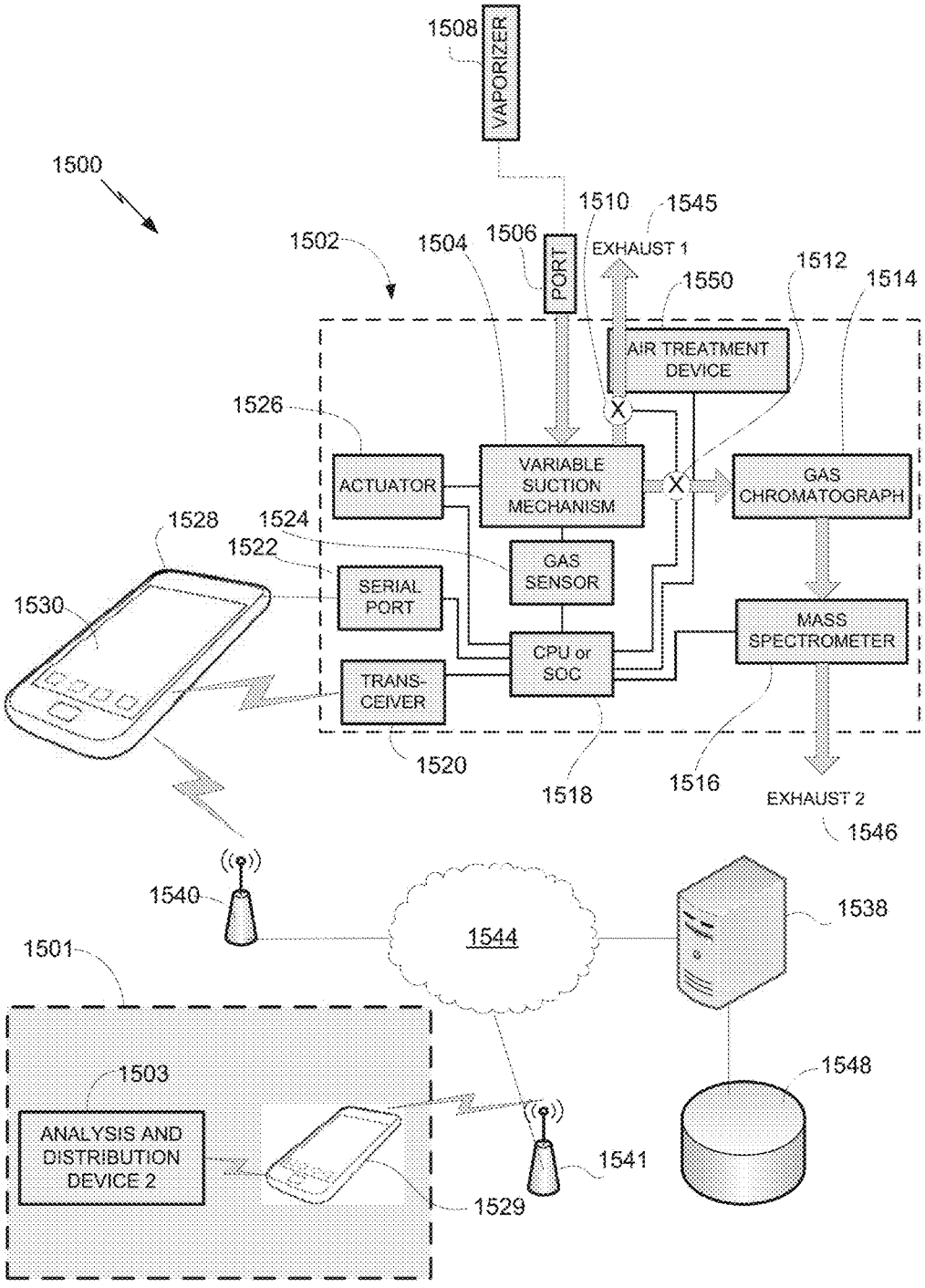

1508
VAPORIZER
1500
1510
1545
1502
1504
1506
PORT
EXHAUST 1
1550
1512
1514
AIR TREATMENT DEVICE
1526
ACTUATOR
VARIABLE SUCTION MECHANISM
GAS CHROMATOGRAPH
1528
1524
1522
GAS SENSOR
SERIAL PORT
1530
MASS SPECTROMETER
CPU or SOC
TRANS-CEIVER
1520
1518
1516
EXHAUST 2
1546
1540
1544
1538
1501
1503
ANALYSIS AND DISTRIBUTION DEVICE 2
1548
1541
1529

FIG. 16

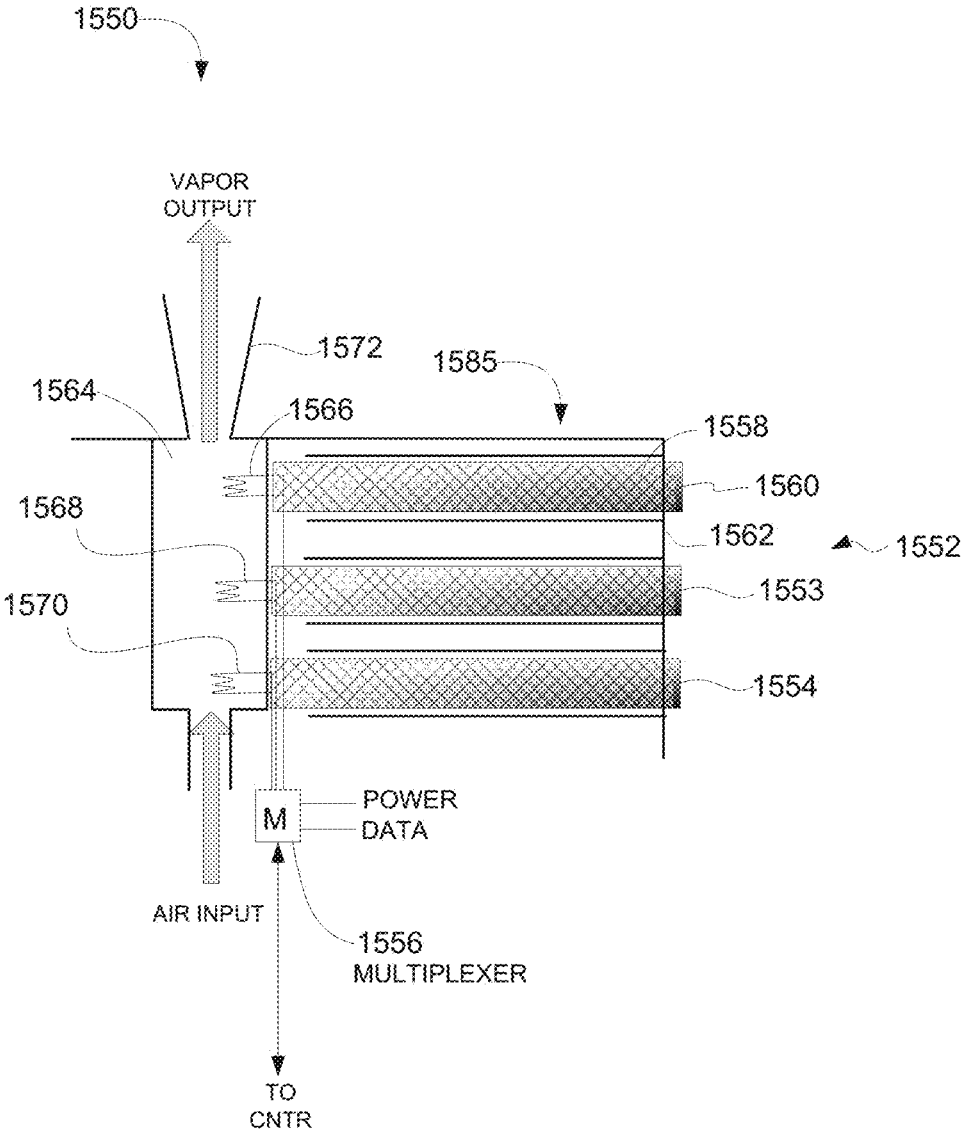

1550
VAPOR OUTPUT
1572
1585
1564
1566
1558
1560
1568
1562
1552
1553
1570
1554
POWER
DATA
M
AIR INPUT
1556
MULTIPLEXER
TO CNTR

FIG. 17

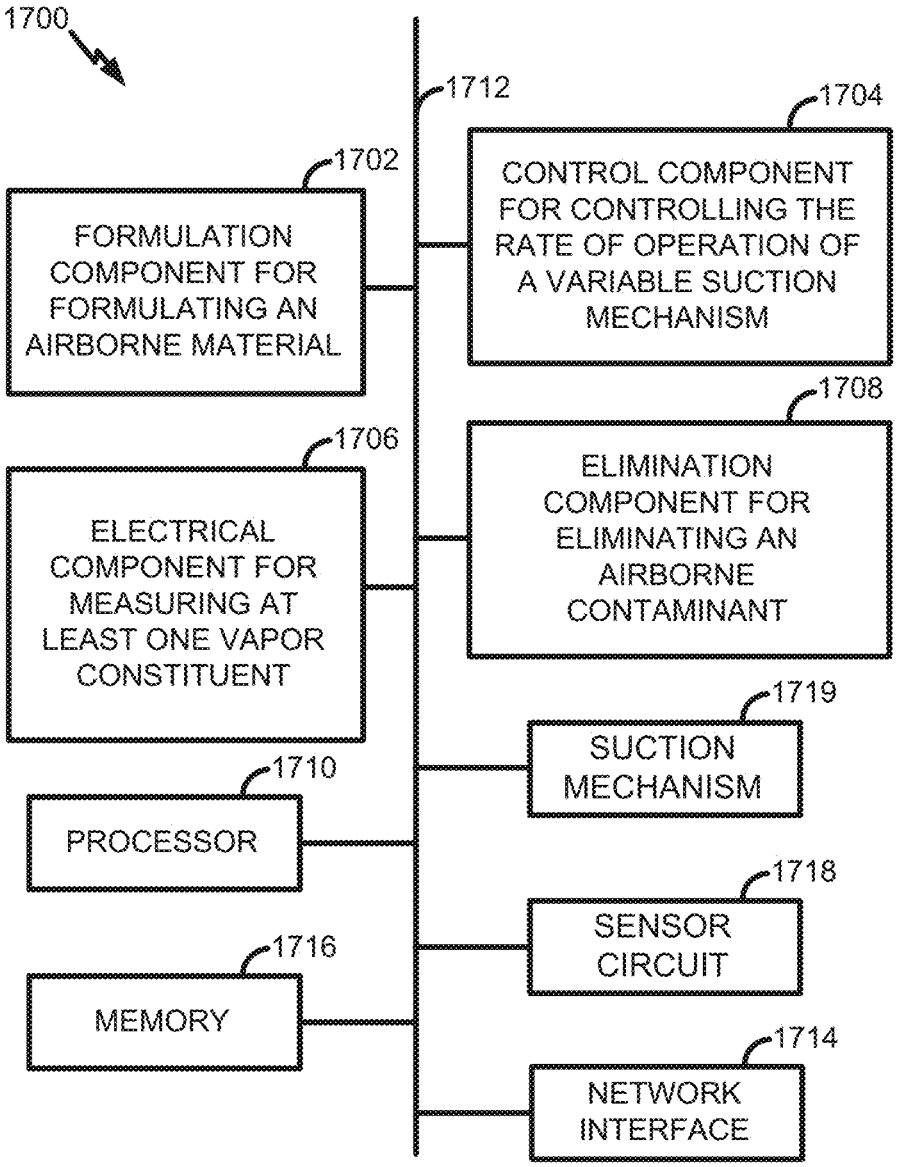

1700
1712
1704
1702
FORMULATION COMPONENT FOR FORMULATING AN AIRBORNE MATERIAL
CONTROL COMPONENT FOR CONTROLLING THE RATE OF OPERATION OF A VARIABLE SUCTION MECHANISM
1708
1706
ELECTRICAL COMPONENT FOR MEASURING AT LEAST ONE VAPOR CONSTITUENT
ELIMINATION COMPONENT FOR ELIMINATING AN AIRBORNE CONTAMINANT
1719
SUCTION MECHANISM
1710
PROCESSOR
1718
SENSOR CIRCUIT
1716
MEMORY
1714
NETWORK INTERFACE

FIG. 18

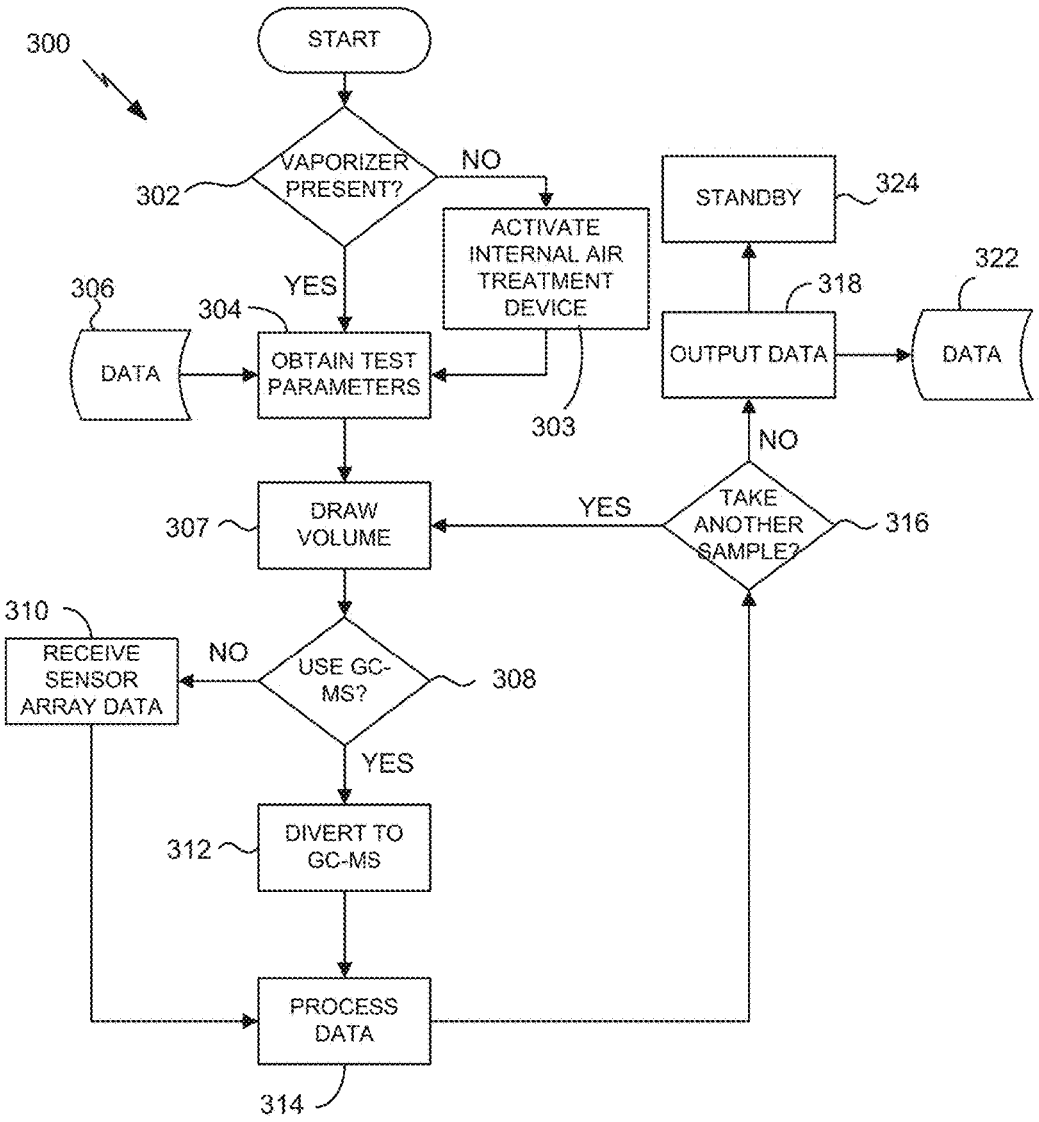

300
START
VAPORIZER PRESENT?
302
NO
YES
ACTIVATE INTERNAL AIR TREATMENT DEVICE
303
306
DATA
304
OBTAIN TEST PARAMETERS
307
DRAW VOLUME
310
RECEIVE SENSOR ARRAY DATA
NO
USE GC-MS?
308
YES
312
DIVERT TO GC-MS
PROCESS DATA
314
TAKE ANOTHER SAMPLE?
316
YES
NO
OUTPUT DATA
318
STANDBY
324
322
DATA

FIG. 19

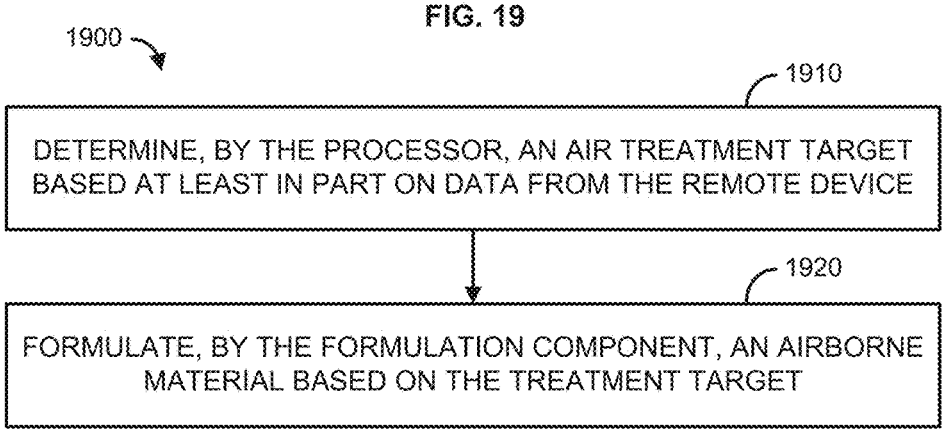

1900
1910
DETERMINE, BY THE PROCESSOR, AN AIR TREATMENT TARGET BASED AT LEAST IN PART ON DATA FROM THE REMOTE DEVICE
1920
FORMULATE, BY THE FORMULATION COMPONENT, AN AIRBORNE MATERIAL BASED ON THE TREATMENT TARGET

FIG. 20

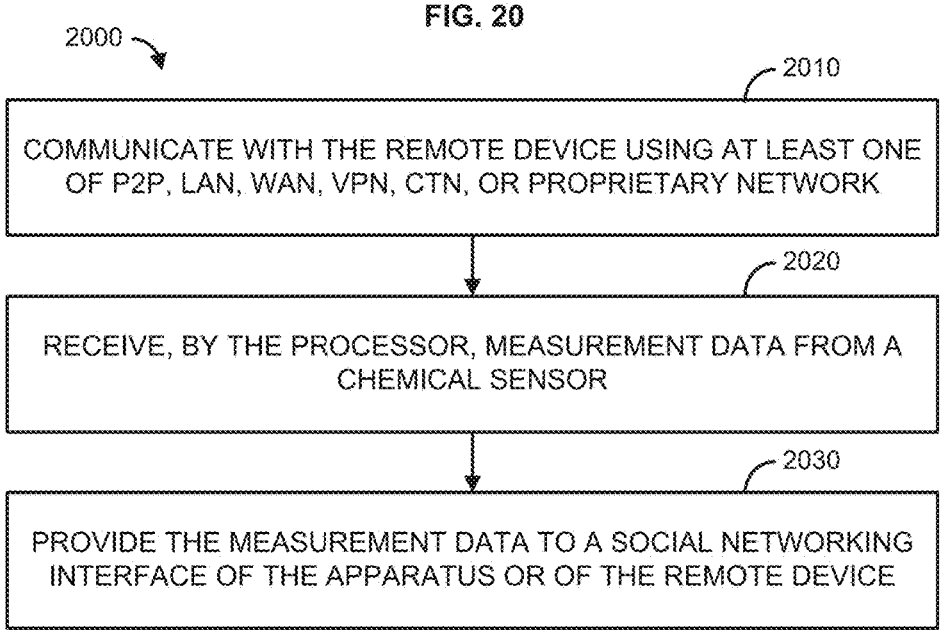

2000
2010
COMMUNICATE WITH THE REMOTE DEVICE USING AT LEAST ONE OF P2P, LAN, WAN, VPN, CTN, OR PROPRIETARY NETWORK
2020
RECEIVE, BY THE PROCESSOR, MEASUREMENT DATA FROM A CHEMICAL SENSOR
2030
PROVIDE THE MEASUREMENT DATA TO A SOCIAL NETWORKING INTERFACE OF THE APPARATUS OR OF THE REMOTE DEVICE

FIG. 21

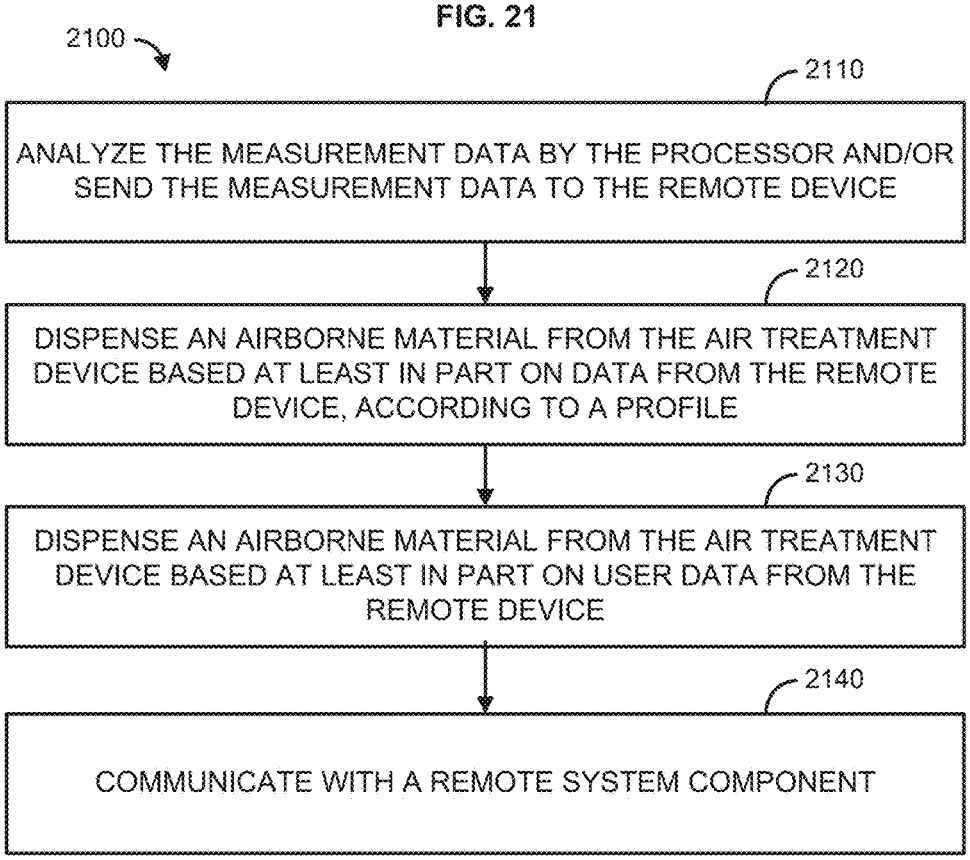

2100
2110
ANALYZE THE MEASUREMENT DATA BY THE PROCESSOR AND/OR SEND THE MEASUREMENT DATA TO THE REMOTE DEVICE
2120
DISPENSE AN AIRBORNE MATERIAL FROM THE AIR TREATMENT DEVICE BASED AT LEAST IN PART ON DATA FROM THE REMOTE DEVICE, ACCORDING TO A PROFILE
2130
DISPENSE AN AIRBORNE MATERIAL FROM THE AIR TREATMENT DEVICE BASED AT LEAST IN PART ON USER DATA FROM THE REMOTE DEVICE
2140
COMMUNICATE WITH A REMOTE SYSTEM COMPONENT

FIG. 22

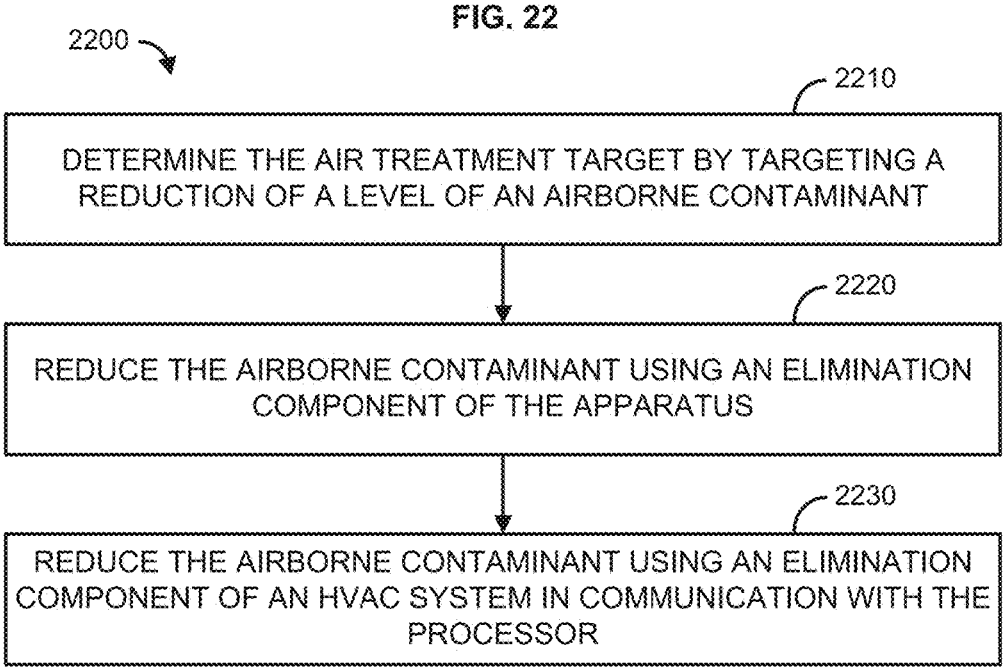
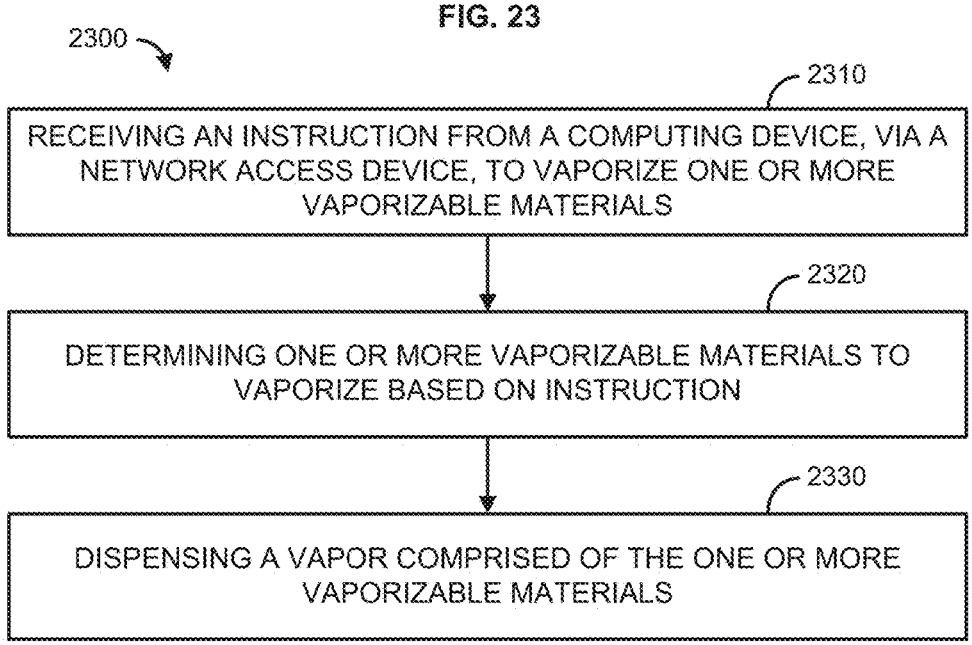

2200
2210
DETERMINE THE AIR TREATMENT TARGET BY TARGETING A REDUCTION OF A LEVEL OF AN AIRBORNE CONTAMINANT
2220
REDUCE THE AIRBORNE CONTAMINANT USING AN ELIMINATION COMPONENT OF THE APPARATUS
2230
REDUCE THE AIRBORNE CONTAMINANT USING AN ELIMINATION COMPONENT OF AN HVAC SYSTEM IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE PROCESSOR

FIG. 23


2300
2310
RECEIVING AN INSTRUCTION FROM A COMPUTING DEVICE, VIA A NETWORK ACCESS DEVICE, TO VAPORIZE ONE OR MORE VAPORIZABLE MATERIALS
2320
DETERMINING ONE OR MORE VAPORIZABLE MATERIALS TO VAPORIZE BASED ON INSTRUCTION
2330
DISPENSING A VAPOR COMPRISED OF THE ONE OR MORE VAPORIZABLE MATERIALS

REMOTE CONTROLLABLE AIR TREATMENT APPARATUS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED PATENT APPLICATION

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/181,109 filed Jun. 17, 2015, here incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

Various types of personal vaporizers have been known in the art for many years. In general, such vaporizers are characterized by heating a solid to a smoldering point, vaporizing a liquid by heat, or nebulizing a liquid by heat and/or by expansion through a nozzle. Such devices are designed to release aromatic materials in the solid or liquid while avoiding high temperatures of combustion and associated formation of tars, carbon monoxide, or other harmful byproducts. Preferably, the device releases a very fine mist with a mouth feel similar to smoke, under suction. Thus, a vaporizing device can be made to mimic traditional smoking articles such as cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and hookahs in certain aspects, while avoiding significant adverse health effects of traditional tobacco or other herbal consumption.

Concerns have been raised, however, about the dosages of active compounds administered by a vaporizer and the possible presence of trace contaminants. Consumers of vaporizers must generally rely on the representations of suppliers with regard to purity and composition of vaporizer outputs and inputs (e.g., vaporizing fluid). Presently, there is no convenient way for consumers to test the actual output of the vaporizers they are using.

Similarly, consumers purchase and use a wide variety of air fresheners or the like, with very little or no information about the compounds that these products are emitting into the breathable air space and that they are exposing their bodies to. Presently, consumers have no convenient way to really know or control what compounds they are exposing themselves to by using air fresheners or similar products. Moreover, consumers have no convenient way, or no way at all, to control which compound, or which mix of compounds, are emitted into an air space for air freshening, deodorization, air treatment, personal therapy, recreation, or for any other purpose.

It would be desirable, therefore, to develop new technologies for such applications, that overcome these and other limitations of the prior art, and that enhance the utility of vaporizers, analysis equipment, and air treatment equipment.

SUMMARY

It is to be understood that both the following general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only and are not restrictive. In an aspect, an apparatus is disclosed comprising a processor, coupled to a network access device, wherein the processor is configured for receiving an instruction to vaporize one or more vaporizable materials from a computing device, an intake, configured to receive air from an area around the apparatus, a vaporizer component, coupled to the processor, configured for vaporizing the one or more vaporizable materials to create a vapor based on the instruction, and a vapor output, coupled to the vaporizer component, configured for expelling the vapor into the area around the apparatus. In an aspect, a method is disclosed comprising receiving an instruction from a computing device, via a network access device, to vaporize one or more vaporizable materials, determining one or more vaporizable materials to vaporize based on instruction, and dispensing a vapor comprised of the one or more vaporizable materials.

Additional advantages will be set forth in part in the description which follows or can be learned by practice. The advantages will be realized and attained by means of the elements and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims. It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only and are not restrictive.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The features, nature, and advantages of the present disclosure will become more apparent from the detailed description set forth below when taken in conjunction with the drawings, in which like reference characters are used to identify like elements correspondingly throughout the specification and drawings.

FIG. **1** illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary robotic vapor device;

FIG. **2** illustrates an exemplary vaporizer;

FIG. **3** illustrates an exemplary vaporizer configured for vaporizing a mixture of vaporizable material;

FIG. **4** illustrates an exemplary vaporizer device;

FIG. **5** illustrates another exemplary vaporizer;

FIG. **6** illustrates another exemplary vaporizer;

FIG. **7** illustrates another exemplary vaporizer;

FIG. **8** illustrates an exemplary vaporizer configured for filtering air;

FIG. **9** illustrates an interface of an exemplary electronic vapor device;

FIG. **10** illustrates another interface of an exemplary electronic vapor device;

FIG. **11** illustrates several interfaces of an exemplary electronic vapor device;

FIG. **12** illustrates an exemplary operating environment;

FIG. **13** illustrates another exemplary operating environment;

FIG. **14** is a schematic diagram illustrating an example air analysis and air treatment system;

FIG. **15** is a schematic diagram illustrating an example air analysis and air treatment system;

FIG. **16** is a schematic diagram illustrating various aspects of an air treatment device comprising a formulation component;

FIG. **17** is a block diagram illustrating aspects of a remote controllable air treatment apparatus that can formulate a desired air treatment in response to a control signal from a remote device;

FIG. **18** illustrates an exemplary method;

FIG. **19** illustrates an exemplary method;

FIG. **20** illustrates an exemplary method;

FIG. **21** illustrates an exemplary method;

FIG. **22** illustrates an exemplary method; and

FIG. **23** illustrates an exemplary method.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Before the present methods and systems are disclosed and described, it is to be understood that the methods and systems are not limited to specific methods, specific components, or to particular implementations. It is also to be

understood that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting.

As used in the specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an," and "the" include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Ranges can be expressed herein as from "about" one particular value, and/or to "about" another particular value. When such a range is expressed, another embodiment includes—from the one particular value and/or to the other particular value. Similarly, when values are expressed as approximations, by use of the antecedent "about," it will be understood that the particular value forms another embodiment. It will be further understood that the endpoints of each of the ranges are significant both in relation to the other endpoint, and independently of the other endpoint.

"Optional" or "optionally" means that the subsequently described event or circumstance may or may not occur, and that the description includes instances where said event or circumstance occurs and instances where it does not.

Throughout the description and claims of this specification, the word "comprise" and variations of the word, such as "comprising" and "comprises," means "including but not limited to," and is not intended to exclude, for example, other components, integers or steps. "Exemplary" means "an example of" and is not intended to convey an indication of a preferred or ideal embodiment. "Such as" is not used in a restrictive sense, but for explanatory purposes.

Disclosed are components that can be used to perform the disclosed methods and systems. These and other components are disclosed herein, and it is understood that when combinations, subsets, interactions, groups, etc. of these components are disclosed that while specific reference of each various individual and collective combinations and permutation of these may not be explicitly disclosed, each is specifically contemplated and described herein, for all methods and systems. This applies to all aspects of this application including, but not limited to, steps in disclosed methods. Thus, if there are a variety of additional steps that can be performed it is understood that each of these additional steps can be performed with any specific embodiment or combination of embodiments of the disclosed methods.

The present methods and systems can be understood more readily by reference to the following detailed description of preferred embodiments and the examples included therein and to the Figures and their previous and following description.

As will be appreciated by one skilled in the art, the methods and systems may take the form of an entirely hardware embodiment, an entirely software embodiment, or an embodiment combining software and hardware aspects. Furthermore, the methods and systems may take the form of a computer program product on a computer-readable storage medium having computer-readable program instructions (e.g., computer software) embodied in the storage medium. More particularly, the present methods and systems may take the form of web-implemented computer software. Any suitable computer-readable storage medium can be utilized including hard disks, CD-ROMs, optical storage devices, or magnetic storage devices.

Embodiments of the methods and systems are described below with reference to block diagrams and flowchart illustrations of methods, systems, apparatuses and computer program products. It will be understood that each block of the block diagrams and flowchart illustrations, and combinations of blocks in the block diagrams and flowchart illustrations, respectively, can be implemented by computer program instructions. These computer program instructions can be loaded onto a general purpose computer, special purpose computer, or other programmable data processing apparatus to produce a machine, such that the instructions which execute on the computer or other programmable data processing apparatus create a means for implementing the functions specified in the flowchart block or blocks.

These computer program instructions may also be stored in a computer-readable memory that can direct a computer or other programmable data processing apparatus to function in a particular manner, such that the instructions stored in the computer-readable memory produce an article of manufacture including computer-readable instructions for implementing the function specified in the flowchart block or blocks. The computer program instructions may also be loaded onto a computer or other programmable data processing apparatus to cause a series of operational steps to be performed on the computer or other programmable apparatus to produce a computer-implemented process such that the instructions that execute on the computer or other programmable apparatus provide steps for implementing the functions specified in the flowchart block or blocks.

Accordingly, blocks of the block diagrams and flowchart illustrations support combinations of means for performing the specified functions, combinations of steps for performing the specified functions and program instruction means for performing the specified functions. It will also be understood that each block of the block diagrams and flowchart illustrations, and combinations of blocks in the block diagrams and flowchart illustrations, can be implemented by special purpose hardware-based computer systems that perform the specified functions or steps, or combinations of special purpose hardware and computer instructions.

Various aspects are now described with reference to the drawings. In the following description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of one or more aspects. It can be evident, however, that the various aspects can be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to facilitate describing these aspects.

While embodiments of the disclosure are directed to vaporizing devices, it should be appreciated that aspects of the technology can be adapted by one of ordinary skill to nebulizing devices designed to produce an inhalable mist or aerosol.

The present disclosure relates to a remote controllable air treatment apparatus that can formulate a desired air treatment in response to a control signal from a remote device.

In an aspect of the disclosure, an air analyzer and treatment system that can determine the presence and/or concentration of active compounds or other substances of interest or concern present in a space, and that can provide a desired air treatment to a space. The air analyzer and treatment system may include an air analyzer and treatment apparatus capable of analyzing air and/or treating air. In various embodiments, the air analysis and treatment apparatus includes a variable suction mechanism configured to draw in an output from an air space. Such an output may be a sample of that air space. In various embodiments, a variable suction mechanism is in fluid communication with at least one of a gas testing assembly, an exhaust port to ambient air, or a network communication component. The air analyzer and air treatment apparatus may further include a processor operatively coupled to at least one of a variable suction mechanism, a gas testing assembly, or a network communication component. Optionally, the variable suction

mechanism may be configured to draw the air in from the airspace through a personal vaporizer interposed between a suction inlet and the airspace.

When including the gas testing assembly, the processor may be further configured to receive measurement data from the gas testing assembly. The gas testing assembly may include at least one of a gas sensor circuit, or a GC/MS assembly, or other suitable analytical device.

The processor may be configured to perform at least one of analyzing the measurement data, sending the measurement data to a network node, or receiving an analysis of the measurement data from the network node. Accordingly, the air analyzer and air treatment apparatus may further include a user interface port, wherein the processor is configured to determine a material to be measured based on an input from the user interface port. The user interface port may be configured to couple to at least one of a vaporizer or a mobile computing device. The processor may be configured to activate a gas or vapor sensor circuit based on the material to be measured.

In an aspect of the disclosure, the variable suction mechanism further comprises at least one of a variable stroke piston, variable stroke bellows, or a gas pump. The variable suction mechanism may further be configured to draw air or vapor at a variable rate. For example, the variable suction mechanism may be configured to draw air into an interior volume at a rate controlled at least in part by the processor.

The air analyzer and air treatment apparatus may include an air treatment device comprising an internal vaporizer or a control coupling to a detachable vaporizer. In various embodiments of the present disclosure, the air analyzer and air treatment apparatus includes both an internal vaporizer and a control coupling to a detachable vaporizer. In various aspects, the air treatment device comprises a formulation component capable of formulating an airborne material such as a fragrance. The processor may be configured to control vapor output of at least one of the internal vaporizer or the detachable vaporizer. In various embodiments, the air analyzer and air treatment device functions as a controllable room air freshener capable of sampling, testing and self-adjusting its output.

In an aspect of the present disclosure, the processor may be configured to control the vapor output for a defined vapor concentration target in a confined space. Thus, the air analyzer and air treatment apparatus may be used as a vapor dispensing device for a room or confined space. Accordingly, the processor may be configured to control the vapor output based on at least one of a default setting, a remote authorized order, current measurement data, archived measurement data, system rules, or a custom formulation of multiple vaporizable materials.

In addition, the processor may be configured to control output composition, concentration, rate, and/or duration of a vapor dispensed into a space, including the confines of a structure, a room, a car interior, a medical tent, a chamber, a face cup, and/or the mouth, nasal passages and lungs of a human or animal.

FIG. **1** is a block diagram of an exemplary electronic robotic vapor device **100** as described herein. The electronic robotic vapor device **100** can be, for example, an e-cigarette, an e-cigar, an electronic vapor device, a hybrid electronic communication handset coupled/integrated vapor device, a robotic vapor device, a modified vapor device "mod," a micro-sized electronic vapor device, and the like. The robotic vapor device **100** can comprise any suitable housing for enclosing and protecting the various components disclosed herein. The robotic vapor device **100** can comprise a processor **102**. The processor **102** can be, or can comprise, any suitable microprocessor or microcontroller, for example, a low-power application-specific controller (ASIC) and/or a field programmable gate array (FPGA) designed or programmed specifically for the task of controlling a device as described herein, or a general purpose central processing unit (CPU), for example, one based on 80×86 architecture as designed by Intel™ or AMD™, or a system-on-a-chip as designed by ARM™. The processor **102** can be coupled (e.g., communicatively, operatively, etc. . . .) to auxiliary devices or modules of the robotic vapor device **100** using a bus or other coupling. The robotic vapor device **100** can comprise a power supply **120**. The power supply **120** can comprise one or more batteries and/or other power storage device (e.g., capacitor) and/or a port for connecting to an external power supply. For example, an external power supply can supply power to the robotic vapor device **100** and a battery can store at least a portion of the supplied power. The one or more batteries can be rechargeable. The one or more batteries can comprise a lithium-ion battery (including thin film lithium ion batteries), a lithium ion polymer battery, a nickel-cadmium battery, a nickel metal hydride battery, a lead-acid battery, combinations thereof, and the like.

The robotic vapor device **100** can comprise a memory device **104** coupled to the processor **102**. The memory device **104** can comprise a random access memory (RAM) configured for storing program instructions and data for execution or processing by the processor **102** during control of the robotic vapor device **100**. When the robotic vapor device **100** is powered off or in an inactive state, program instructions and data can be stored in a long-term memory, for example, a non-volatile magnetic optical, or electronic memory storage device (not shown). Either or both of the RAM or the long-term memory can comprise a non-transitory computer-readable medium storing program instructions that, when executed by the processor **102**, cause the robotic vapor device **100** to perform all or part of one or more methods and/or operations described herein. Program instructions can be written in any suitable high-level language, for example, C, C++, C# or the Java™, and compiled to produce machine-language code for execution by the processor **102**.

In an aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can comprise a network access device **106** allowing the robotic vapor device **100** to be coupled to one or more ancillary devices (not shown) such as via an access point (not shown) of a wireless telephone network, local area network, or other coupling to a wide area network, for example, the Internet. In that regard, the processor **102** can be configured to share data with the one or more ancillary devices via the network access device **106**. The shared data can comprise, for example, usage data and/or operational data of the robotic vapor device **100**, a status of the robotic vapor device **100**, a status and/or operating condition of one or more the components of the robotic vapor device **100**, text to be used in a message, a product order, payment information, and/or any other data. Similarly, the processor **102** can be configured to receive control instructions from the one or more ancillary devices via the network access device **106**. For example, a configuration of the robotic vapor device **100**, an operation of the robotic vapor device **100**, and/or other settings of the robotic vapor device **100**, can be controlled by the one or more ancillary devices via the network access device **106**. For example, an ancillary device can comprise a server that can provide various services and another ancillary device can comprise a smartphone for controlling

operation of the robotic vapor device **100**. In some aspects, the smartphone or another ancillary device can be used as a primary input/output of the robotic vapor device **100** such that data is received by the robotic vapor device **100** from the server, transmitted to the smartphone, and output on a display of the smartphone. In an aspect, data transmitted to the ancillary device can comprise a mixture of vaporizable material and/or instructions to release vapor. For example, the robotic vapor device **100** can be configured to determine a need for the release of vapor into the atmosphere. The robotic vapor device **100** can provide instructions via the network access device **106** to an ancillary device (e.g., another vapor device) to release vapor into the atmosphere.

In an aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can also comprise an input/output device **112** coupled to one or more of the processor **102**, the vaporizer **108**, the network access device **106**, and/or any other electronic component of the robotic vapor device **100**. Input can be received from a user or another device and/or output can be provided to a user or another device via the input/output device **112**. The input/output device **112** can comprise any combinations of input and/or output devices such as buttons, knobs, keyboards, touchscreens, displays, light-emitting elements, a speaker, and/or the like. In an aspect, the input/output device **112** can comprise an interface port (not shown) such as a wired interface, for example a serial port, a Universal Serial Bus (USB) port, an Ethernet port, or other suitable wired connection. The input/output device **112** can comprise a wireless interface (not shown), for example a transceiver using any suitable wireless protocol, for example WiFi (IEEE 802.11), Bluetooth®, infrared, or other wireless standard. For example, the input/output device **112** can communicate with a smartphone via Bluetooth® such that the inputs and outputs of the smartphone can be used by the user to interface with the robotic vapor device **100**. In an aspect, the input/output device **112** can comprise a user interface. The user interface user interface can comprise at least one of lighted signal lights, gauges, boxes, forms, check marks, avatars, visual images, graphic designs, lists, active calibrations or calculations, 2D interactive fractal designs, 3D fractal designs, 2D and/or 3D representations of vapor devices and other interface system functions.

In an aspect, the input/output device **112** can be coupled to an adaptor device to receive power and/or send/receive data signals from an electronic device. For example, the input/output device **112** can be configured to receive power from the adaptor device and provide the power to the power supply **120** to recharge one or more batteries. The input/output device **112** can exchange data signals received from the adaptor device with the processor **102** to cause the processor to execute one or more functions.

In an aspect, the input/output device **112** can comprise a touchscreen interface and/or a biometric interface. For example, the input/output device **112** can include controls that allow the user to interact with and input information and commands to the robotic vapor device **100**. For example, with respect to the embodiments described herein, the input/output device **112** can comprise a touch screen display. The input/output device **112** can be configured to provide the content of the exemplary screen shots shown herein, which are presented to the user via the functionality of a display. User inputs to the touch screen display are processed by, for example, the input/output device **112** and/or the processor **102**. The input/output device **112** can also be configured to process new content and communications to the system **100**. The touch screen display can provide controls and menu selections, and process commands and requests. Application and content objects can be provided by the touch screen display. The input/output device **112** and/or the processor **102** can receive and interpret commands and other inputs, interface with the other components of the robotic vapor device **100** as required. In an aspect, the touch screen display can enable a user to lock, unlock, or partially unlock or lock, the robotic vapor device **100**. The robotic vapor device **100** can be transitioned from an idle and locked state into an open state by, for example, moving or dragging an icon on the screen of the robotic vapor device **100**, entering in a password/passcode, and the like. The input/output device **112** can thus display information to a user such as a puff count, an amount of vaporizable material remaining in the container **110**, battery remaining, signal strength, combinations thereof, and the like.

In an aspect, the input/output device **112** can comprise an audio user interface. A microphone can be configured to receive audio signals and relay the audio signals to the input/output device **112**. The audio user interface can be any interface that is responsive to voice or other audio commands. The audio user interface can be configured to cause an action, activate a function, etc, by the robotic vapor device **100** (or another device) based on a received voice (or other audio) command. The audio user interface can be deployed directly on the robotic vapor device **100** and/or via other electronic devices (e.g., electronic communication devices such as a smartphone, a smart watch, a tablet, a laptop, a dedicated audio user interface device, and the like). The audio user interface can be used to control the functionality of the robotic vapor device **100**. Such functionality can comprise, but is not limited to, custom mixing of vaporizable material (e.g., eLiquids) and/or ordering custom made eLiquid combinations via an eCommerce service (e.g., specifications of a user's custom flavor mix can be transmitted to an eCommerce service, so that an eLiquid provider can mix a custom eLiquid cartridge for the user). The user can then reorder the custom flavor mix anytime or even send it to friends as a present, all via the audio user interface. The user can also send via voice command a mixing recipe to other users. The other users can utilize the mixing recipe (e.g., via an electronic vapor device having multiple chambers for eLiquid) to sample the same mix via an auto-order to the other users' devices to create the received mixing recipe. A custom mix can be given a title by a user and/or can be defined by parts (e.g., one part liquid A and two parts liquid B). The audio user interface can also be utilized to create and send a custom message to other users, to join eVapor clubs, to receive eVapor chart information, and to conduct a wide range of social networking, location services and eCommerce activities. The audio user interface can be secured via a password (e.g., audio password) which features at least one of tone recognition, other voice quality recognition and, in one aspect, can utilize at least one special cadence as part of the audio password.

The input/output device **112** can be configured to interface with other devices, for example, exercise equipment, computing equipment, communications devices and/or other vapor devices, for example, via a physical or wireless connection. The input/output device **112** can thus exchange data with the other equipment. A user may sync their robotic vapor device **100** to other devices, via programming attributes such as mutual dynamic link library (DLL) 'hooks'. This enables a smooth exchange of data between devices, as can a web interface between devices. The input/output device **112** can be used to upload one or more profiles to the other devices. Using exercise equipment as an example, the one or more profiles can comprise data such as workout

routine data (e.g., timing, distance, settings, heart rate, etc. . . .) and vaping data (e.g., eLiquid mixture recipes, supplements, vaping timing, etc. . . .). Data from usage of previous exercise sessions can be archived and shared with new electronic vapor devices and/or new exercise equipment so that history and preferences may remain continuous and provide for simplified device settings, default settings, and recommended settings based upon the synthesis of current and archival data.

In an aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can comprise a vaporizer **108**. The vaporizer **108** can be coupled to one or more containers **110**. Each of the one or more containers **110** can be configured to hold one or more vaporizable or non-vaporizable materials. The vaporizer **108** can receive the one or more vaporizable or non-vaporizable materials from the one or more containers **110** and heat the one or more vaporizable or non-vaporizable materials until the one or more vaporizable or non-vaporizable materials achieve a vapor state. In various embodiments, instead of heating the one or more vaporizable or non-vaporizable materials, the vaporizer **108** can nebulize or otherwise cause the one or more vaporizable or non-vaporizable materials in the one or more containers **110** to reduce in size into particulates. In various embodiments, the one or more containers **110** can comprise a compressed liquid that can be released to the vaporizer **108** via a valve or another mechanism. In various embodiments, the one or more containers **110** can comprise a wick (not shown) through which the one or more vaporizable or non-vaporizable materials is drawn to the vaporizer **108**. The one or more containers **110** can be made of any suitable structural material, such as, an organic polymer, metal, ceramic, composite, or glass material. In an aspect, the vaporizable material can comprise one or more of, a Propylene Glycol (PG) based liquid, a Vegetable Glycerin (VG) based liquid, a water based liquid, combinations thereof, and the like. In an aspect, the vaporizable material can comprise Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), Cannabidiol (CBD), cannabinol (CBN), combinations thereof, and the like. In a further aspect, the vaporizable material can comprise an extract from duboisia hopwoodii.

In an aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can comprise a mixing element **122**. The mixing element **122** can be coupled to the processor **102** to receive one or more control signals. The one or more control signals can instruct the mixing element **122** to withdraw specific amounts of fluid from the one or more containers **110**. The mixing element can, in response to a control signal from the processor **102**, withdraw select quantities of vaporizable material in order to create a customized mixture of different types of vaporizable material. The liquid withdrawn by the mixing element **122** can be provided to the vaporizer **108**.

The robotic vapor device **100** may include a plurality of valves, wherein a respective one of the valves is interposed between the vaporizer **108** and a corresponding one of outlet **114** and/or outlet **124** (e.g., one or more inlets of flexible tubes). Each of the valves may control a flow rate through a respective one of the flexible tubes. For example, each of the plurality of valves may include a lumen of adjustable effective diameter for controlling a rate of vapor flow there through. The assembly may include an actuator, for example a motor, configured to independently adjust respective ones of the valves under control of the processor. The actuator may include a handle or the like to permit manual valve adjustment by the user. The motor or actuator can be coupled to a uniform flange or rotating spindle coupled to the valves and configured for controlling the flow of vapor through each of the valves. Each of the valves can be adjusted so that each of the flexible tubes accommodate the same (equal) rate of vapor flow, or different rates of flow. The processor **102** can be configured to determine settings for the respective ones of the valves each based on at least one of: a selected user preference or an amount of suction applied to a corresponding one of the flexible tubes. A user preference can be determined by the processor **102** based on a user input, which can be electrical or mechanical. An electrical input can be provided, for example, by a touchscreen, keypad, switch, or potentiometer (e.g., the input/output **112**). A mechanical input can be provided, for example, by applying suction to a mouthpiece of a tube, turning a valve handle, or moving a gate piece.

The robotic vapor device **100** may further include at least one light-emitting element positioned on or near each of the outlet **114** and/or the outlet **124** (e.g., flexible tubes) and configured to illuminate in response to suction applied to the outlet **114** and/or the outlet **124**. At least one of an intensity of illumination or a pattern of alternating between an illuminated state and a non-illuminated state can be adjusted based on an amount of suction. One or more of the at least one light-emitting element, or another light-emitting element, may illuminate based on an amount of vaporizable material available. For example, at least one of an intensity of illumination or a pattern of alternating between an illuminated state and a non-illuminated state can be adjusted based on an amount of the vaporizable material within the robotic vapor device **100**. In some aspects, the robotic vapor device **100** may include at least two light-emitting elements positioned on each of the outlet **114** and/or the outlet **124**. Each of the at least two light-emitting elements may include a first light-emitting element and an outer light-emitting element positioned nearer the end of the outlet **114** and/or the outlet **124** than the first light-emitting element. Illumination of the at least two light-emitting elements may indicate a direction of a flow of vapor.

In an aspect, input from the input/output device **112** can be used by the processor **102** to cause the vaporizer **108** to vaporize the one or more vaporizable or non-vaporizable materials. For example, a user can depress a button, causing the vaporizer **108** to start vaporizing the one or more vaporizable or non-vaporizable materials. A user can then draw on an outlet **114** to inhale the vapor. In various aspects, the processor **102** can control vapor production and flow to the outlet **114** based on data detected by a flow sensor **116**. For example, as a user draws on the outlet **114**, the flow sensor **116** can detect the resultant pressure and provide a signal to the processor **102**. In response, the processor **102** can cause the vaporizer **108** to begin vaporizing the one or more vaporizable or non-vaporizable materials, terminate vaporizing the one or more vaporizable or non-vaporizable materials, and/or otherwise adjust a rate of vaporization of the one or more vaporizable or non-vaporizable materials. In another aspect, the vapor can exit the robotic vapor device **100** through an outlet **124**. The outlet **124** differs from the outlet **114** in that the outlet **124** can be configured to distribute the vapor into the local atmosphere, rather than being inhaled by a user. In an aspect, vapor exiting the outlet **124** can be at least one of aromatic, medicinal, recreational, and/or wellness related. In an aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can comprise any number of outlets. In an aspect, the outlet **114** and/or the outlet **124** can comprise at least one flexible tube. For example, a lumen of the at least one flexible tube can be in fluid communication with one or more components (e.g., a first container) of the robotic vapor device **100** to provide vapor to a user. In more detailed aspects, the at least one flexible tube may include at least two

flexible tubes. Accordingly, the robotic vapor device **100** may further include a second container configured to receive a second vaporizable material such that a first flexible tube can receive vapor from the first vaporizable material and a second flexible tube receive vapor from the second vaporizable material. For example, the at least two flexible tubes can be in fluid communication with the first container and with second container. The robotic vapor device **100** may include an electrical or mechanical sensor configured to sense a pressure level, and therefore suction, in an interior of the flexible tube. Application of suction may activate the robotic vapor device **100** and cause vapor to flow.

In another aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can comprise a piezoelectric dispersing element. In some aspects, the piezoelectric dispersing element can be charged by a battery, and can be driven by a processor on a circuit board. The circuit board can be produced using a polyimide such as Kapton, or other suitable material. The piezoelectric dispersing element can comprise a thin metal disc which causes dispersion of the fluid fed into the dispersing element via the wick or other soaked piece of organic material through vibration. Once in contact with the piezoelectric dispersing element, the vaporizable material (e.g., fluid) can be vaporized (e.g., turned into vapor or mist) and the vapor can be dispersed via a system pump and/or a sucking action of the user. In some aspects, the piezoelectric dispersing element can cause dispersion of the vaporizable material by producing ultrasonic vibrations. An electric field applied to a piezoelectric material within the piezoelectric element can cause ultrasonic expansion and contraction of the piezoelectric material, resulting in ultrasonic vibrations to the disc. The ultrasonic vibrations can cause the vaporizable material to disperse, thus forming a vapor or mist from the vaporizable material.

In some aspects, the connection between a power supply and the piezoelectric dispersing element can be facilitated using one or more conductive coils. The conductive coils can provide an ultrasonic power input to the piezoelectric dispersing element. For example, the signal carried by the coil can have a frequency of approximately 107.8 kHz. In some aspects, the piezoelectric dispersing element can comprise a piezoelectric dispersing element that can receive the ultrasonic signal transmitted from the power supply through the coils, and can cause vaporization of the vaporizable liquid by producing ultrasonic vibrations. An ultrasonic electric field applied to a piezoelectric material within the piezoelectric element causes ultrasonic expansion and contraction of the piezoelectric material, resulting in ultrasonic vibrations according to the frequency of the signal. The vaporizable liquid can be vibrated by the ultrasonic energy produced by the piezoelectric dispersing element, thus causing dispersal and/or atomization of the liquid. In an aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can be configured to permit a user to select between using a heating element of the vaporizer **108** or the piezoelectric dispersing element. In another aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can be configured to permit a user to utilize both a heating element of the vaporizer **108** and the piezoelectric dispersing element.

In an aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can comprise a heating casing **126**. The heating casing **126** can enclose one or more of the container **110**, the vaporizer **108**, and/or the outlet **114**. In a further aspect, the heating casing **126** can enclose one or more components that make up the container **110**, the vaporizer **108**, and/or the outlet **114**. The heating casing **126** can be made of ceramic, metal, and/or porcelain. The heating casing **126** can have varying thickness. In an aspect, the heating casing **126** can be coupled to the power supply **120** to receive power to heat the heating casing **126**. In another aspect, the heating casing **126** can be coupled to the vaporizer **108** to heat the heating casing **126**. In another aspect, the heating casing **126** can serve an insulation role.

In an aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can comprise a filtration element **128**. The filtration element **128** can be configured to remove (e.g., filter, purify, etc) contaminants from air entering the robotic vapor device **100**. The filtration element **128** can optionally comprise a fan **130** to assist in delivering air to the filtration element **128**. The robotic vapor device **100** can be configured to intake air into the filtration element **128**, filter the air, and pass the filtered air to the vaporizer **108** for use in vaporizing the one or more vaporizable or non-vaporizable materials. In another aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can be configured to intake air into the filtration element **128**, filter the air, and bypass the vaporizer **108** by passing the filtered air directly to the outlet **114** for inhalation by a user.

In an aspect, the filtration element **128** can comprise cotton, polymer, wool, satin, meta materials and the like. The filtration element **128** can comprise a filter material that at least one airborne particle and/or undesired gas by a mechanical mechanism, an electrical mechanism, and/or a chemical mechanism. The filter material can comprise one or more pieces of a filter fabric that can filter out one or more airborne particles and/or gasses. The filter fabric can be a woven and/or non-woven material. The filter fabric can be made from natural fibers (e.g., cotton, wool, etc.) and/or from synthetic fibers (e.g., polyester, nylon, polypropylene, etc.). The thickness of the filter fabric can be varied depending on the desired filter efficiencies and/or the region of the apparel where the filter fabric is to be used. The filter fabric can be designed to filter airborne particles and/or gasses by mechanical mechanisms (e.g., weave density), by electrical mechanisms (e.g., charged fibers, charged metals, etc.), and/or by chemical mechanisms (e.g., absorptive charcoal particles, adsorptive materials, etc.). In as aspect, the filter material can comprise electrically charged fibers such as, but not limited to, FILTRETE by 3M. In another aspect, the filter material can comprise a high density material similar to material used for medical masks which are used by medical personnel in doctors' offices, hospitals, and the like. In an aspect, the filter material can be treated with an anti-bacterial solution and/or otherwise made from anti-bacterial materials. In another aspect, the filtration element **128** can comprise electrostatic plates, ultraviolet light, a HEPA filter, combinations thereof, and the like.

In an aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can comprise a cooling element **132**. The cooling element **132** can be configured to cool vapor exiting the vaporizer **108** prior to passing through the outlet **114**. The cooling element **132** can cool vapor by utilizing air or space within the robotic vapor device **100**. The air used by the cooling element **132** can be either static (existing in the robotic vapor device **100**) or drawn into an intake and through the cooling element **132** and the robotic vapor device **100**. The intake can comprise various pumping, pressure, fan, or other intake systems for drawing air into the cooling element **132**. In an aspect, the cooling element **132** can reside separately or can be integrated the vaporizer **108**. The cooling element **132** can be a single cooled electronic element within a tube or space and/or the cooling element **132** can be configured as a series of coils or as a grid like structure. The materials for the cooling element **132** can be metal, liquid, polymer, natural substance, synthetic substance, air, or any combination thereof. The cooling element **132** can be powered by the power supply **120**, by a separate battery (not shown), or

other power source (not shown) including the use of excess heat energy created by the vaporizer **108** being converted to energy used for cooling by virtue of a small turbine or pressure system to convert the energy. Heat differentials between the vaporizer **108** and the cooling element **132** can also be converted to energy utilizing commonly known geothermal energy principles.

In an aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can comprise a magnetic element **134**. For example, the magnetic element **134** can comprise an electromagnet, a ceramic magnet, a ferrite magnet, and/or the like. The magnetic element **134** can be configured to apply a magnetic field to air as it is brought into the robotic vapor device **100**, in the vaporizer **108**, and/or as vapor exits the outlet **114**.

The input/output device **112** can be used to select whether vapor exiting the outlet **114** should be cooled or not cooled and/or heated or not heated and/or magnetized or not magnetized. For example, a user can use the input/output device **112** to selectively cool vapor at times and not cool vapor at other times. The user can use the input/output device **112** to selectively heat vapor at times and not heat vapor at other times. The user can use the input/output device **112** to selectively magnetize vapor at times and not magnetize vapor at other times. The user can further use the input/output device **112** to select a desired smoothness, temperature, and/or range of temperatures. The user can adjust the temperature of the vapor by selecting or clicking on a clickable setting on a part of the robotic vapor device **100**. The user can use, for example, a graphical user interface (GUI) or a mechanical input enabled by virtue of clicking a rotational mechanism at either end of the robotic vapor device **100**.

In an aspect, cooling control can be set within the robotic vapor device **100** settings via the processor **102** and system software (e.g., dynamic linked libraries). The memory **104** can store settings. Suggestions and remote settings can be communicated to and/or from the robotic vapor device **100** via the input/output device **112** and/or the network access device **106**. Cooling of the vapor can be set and calibrated between heating and cooling mechanisms to what is deemed an ideal temperature by the manufacturer of the robotic vapor device **100** for the vaporizable material. For example, a temperature can be set such that resultant vapor delivers the coolest feeling to the average user but does not present any health risk to the user by virtue of the vapor being too cold, including the potential for rapid expansion of cooled vapor within the lungs and the damaging of tissue by vapor which has been cooled to a temperature which may cause frostbite like symptoms.

In another aspect, the fan **130** can comprise one or more fans. For example, the fan **130** can comprise a fan configured to expel air/vapor from the robotic vapor device **100** and a fan configured to intake air into the robotic vapor device **100**. In an aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can be configured to receive air, smoke, vapor or other material and analyze the contents of the air, smoke, vapor or other material using one or more sensors **136** in order to at least one of analyze, classify, compare, validate, refute, and/or catalogue the same. A result of the analysis can be, for example, an identification of at least one of medical, recreational, homeopathic, olfactory elements, spices, other cooking ingredients, ingredients analysis from food products, fuel analysis, pharmaceutical analysis, genetic modification testing analysis, dating, fossil and/or relic analysis and the like. The robotic vapor device **100** can pass utilize, for example, mass spectrometry, PH testing, genetic testing, particle and/or cellular testing, sensor based testing and other diagnostic and wellness testing either via locally available components or by transmitting data to a remote system for analysis.

In an aspect, a user can create a custom scent by using the robotic vapor device **100** to intake air elements, where the robotic vapor device **100** (or third-party networked device) analyzes the olfactory elements and/or biological elements within the sample and then formulates a replica scent within the robotic vapor device **100** (or third-party networked device) that can be accessed by the user instantly, at a later date, with the ability to purchase this custom scent from a networked e-commerce portal.

The robotic vapor device **100** can comprise an intake **138**. The intake **138** can be receptacle for receiving air from an area surrounding the intake **138**. In another aspect, the intake can be a receptacle for receiving at least a portion of a detachable vaporizer. In an aspect, the intake **138** can form an airtight seal with a detachable vaporizer. In another aspect, the intake **138** can form a non-airtight seal with a detachable vaporizer. The robotic vapor device **100** can comprise a pump **140** (or other similar suction mechanism) coupled to the intake **138**. The pump **140** can be configured to draw air from an area surrounding the intake **138**. In an aspect, one or more fan **130** can be configured to assist the pump **140** in drawing air into the robotic vapor device **100**.

Air drawn in by the pump **140** through the intake **138** can be passed to an analysis chamber **141**. The analysis chamber **141** can be a receptacle within the robotic vapor device **100** configured for holding the drawn air and for exposing the air to one or more sensors **136** in order to at least one of analyze, classify, compare, validate, refute, and/or catalogue the same. A result of the analysis can be, for example, a performance indicator for a detachable vaporizer (any measure indicative of whether a detachable vaporizer is performing as expected), an identification of at least one of medical, recreational, homeopathic, olfactory elements, spices, other cooking ingredients, ingredients analysis from food products, fuel analysis, pharmaceutical analysis, and the like. The robotic vapor device **100** can utilize, for example, mass spectrometry, gas chromatography, PH testing, particle and/or cellular testing, sensor based testing and other diagnostic and wellness testing either via locally available components or by transmitting data to a remote system for analysis. The mass spectrometry and/or gas chromatography systems disclosed herein can be implemented in a compact form factor, as is known in the art. Mass spectrometry is an analytical chemistry technique that identifies an amount and type of chemicals present in a sample by measuring the mass-to-charge ratio and abundance of gas-phase ions. A mass spectrum (plural spectra) is a plot of the ion signal as a function of the mass-to-charge ratio. The spectra are used to determine the elemental or isotopic signature of a sample, the masses of particles and of molecules, and to elucidate the chemical structures of molecules, such as peptides and other chemical compounds. Mass spectrometry works by ionizing chemical compounds to generate charged molecules or molecule fragments and measuring their mass-to-charge ratios.

In a typical mass spectrometry procedure, a sample of the drawn air, is ionized, for example by bombarding the air/vapor with electrons. This can cause some of the sample's molecules to break into charged fragments. These ions are then separated according to their mass-to-charge ratio, typically by accelerating them and subjecting them to an electric or magnetic field: ions of the same mass-to-charge ratio will undergo the same amount of deflection. The ions are detected by a mechanism capable of detecting charged

particles, such as an electron multiplier. Results are displayed as spectra of the relative abundance of detected ions as a function of the mass-to-charge ratio. The atoms or molecules in the sample can be identified by correlating known masses to the identified masses stored on the memory device **104** or through a characteristic fragmentation pattern. Thus, a composition of the drawn air can be determined.

In another aspect, nanosensor technology using nanostructures: single walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs), combined with a silicon-based microfabrication and micromachining process can be used. This technology provides a sensor array that can accommodate different nanostructures for specific applications with the advantages of high sensitivity, low power consumption, compactness, high yield and low cost. This platform provides an array of sensing elements for chemical detection. Each sensor in the array can comprise a nanostructure—chosen from many different categories of sensing material—and an interdigitated electrode (IDE) as a transducer. It is one type of electrochemical sensor that implies the transfer of charge from one electrode to another. This means that at least two electrodes constitute an electrochemical cell to form a closed electrical circuit. Due to the interaction between nanotube devices and gas molecules, the electron configuration is changed in the nanostructured sensing device, therefore, the changes in the electronic signal such as current or voltage were observed before and during the exposure of gas species (such as NO 2, NH 3, etc.). By measuring the conductivity change of the CNT device, the concentration of the chemical species, such as gas molecules in the air/vapor drawn from the robotic vapor device **100**, can be measured.

In another aspect, the one or more sensors **136** can comprise one or more of, a biochemical/chemical sensor, a thermal sensor, a radiation sensor, a mechanical sensor, an optical sensor, a mechanical sensor, a magnetic sensor, an electrical sensor, combinations thereof and the like. The biochemical/chemical sensor can be configured to detect one or more biochemical/chemicals causing a negative environmental condition such as, but not limited to, smoke, a vapor, a gas, a liquid, a solid, an odor, combinations thereof, and/or the like. The biochemical/chemical sensor can comprise one or more of a mass spectrometer, a conducting/nonconducting regions sensor, a SAW sensor, a quartz microbalance sensor, a conductive composite sensor, a chemiresitor, a metal oxide gas sensor, an organic gas sensor, a MOSFET, a piezoelectric device, an infrared sensor, a sintered metal oxide sensor, a Pd-gate MOSFET, a metal FET structure, a electrochemical cell, a conducting polymer sensor, a catalytic gas sensor, an organic semiconducting gas sensor, a solid electrolyte gas sensors, a piezoelectric quartz crystal sensor, and/or combinations thereof.

A semiconductor sensor can be configured to detect gases by a chemical reaction that takes place when the gas comes in direct contact with the sensor. Tin dioxide is the most common material used in semiconductor sensors, and the electrical resistance in the sensor is decreased when it comes in contact with the monitored gas. The resistance of the tin dioxide is typically around 50 kΩ in air but can drop to around 3.5 kΩ in the presence of 1% methane. This change in resistance is used to calculate the gas concentration. Semiconductor sensors can be commonly used to detect hydrogen, oxygen, alcohol vapor, and harmful gases such as carbon monoxide. A semiconductor sensors can be used as a carbon monoxide sensors. A semiconductor sensor can be used as a breathalyzers. Because the sensor must come in contact with the gas to detect it, semiconductor sensors work over a smaller distance than infrared point or ultrasonic detectors.

The thermal sensor can be configured to detect temperature, heat, heat flow, entropy, heat capacity, combinations thereof, and the like. Exemplary thermal sensors include, but are not limited to, thermocouples, such as a semiconducting thermocouples, noise thermometry, thermoswitches, thermistors, metal thermoresistors, semiconducting thermoresistors, thermodiodes, thermotransistors, calorimeters, thermometers, indicators, and fiber optics.

The radiation sensor can be configured to detect gamma rays, X-rays, ultra-violet rays, visible, infrared, microwaves and radio waves. Exemplary radiation sensors include, but are not limited to, nuclear radiation microsensors, such as scintillation counters and solid state detectors, ultra-violet, visible and near infrared radiation microsensors, such as photoconductive cells, photodiodes, phototransistors, infrared radiation microsensors, such as photoconductive IR sensors and pyroelectric sensors.

The optical sensor can be configured to detect visible, near infrared, and infrared waves. The mechanical sensor can be configured to detect displacement, velocity, acceleration, force, torque, pressure, mass, flow, acoustic wavelength, and amplitude. Exemplary mechanical sensors include, but are not limited to, displacement microsensors, capacitive and inductive displacement sensors, optical displacement sensors, ultrasonic displacement sensors, pyroelectric, velocity and flow microsensors, transistor flow microsensors, acceleration microsensors, piezoresistive microaccelerometers, force, pressure and strain microsensors, and piezoelectric crystal sensors. The magnetic sensor can be configured to detect magnetic field, flux, magnetic moment, magnetization, and magnetic permeability. The electrical sensor can be configured to detect charge, current, voltage, resistance, conductance, capacitance, inductance, dielectric permittivity, polarization and frequency.

Upon sensing a condition of the air/vapor in the analysis chamber **141**, the one or more sensors **136** can provide data to the processor **102** to determine the nature of the condition and to generate/transmit one or more notifications based on the condition. The one or more notifications can be deployed to a detachable vaporizer, to a user's wireless device, a remote computing device, and/or synced accounts. For example, the network device access device **106** can be used to transmit the one or more notifications directly (e.g., via Bluetooth®) to a user's smartphone to provide information to the user. In another aspect, the network access device **106** can be used to transmit sensed information and/or the one or more alerts to a remote server for use in syncing one or more other devices used by the user (e.g., other vapor devices, other electronic devices (smartphones, tablets, laptops, etc. . . .). In another aspect, the one or more alerts can be provided to the user of the robotic vapor device **100** via vibrations, audio, colors, and the like deployed from the mask, for example through the input/output device **112**. The input/output device **112** can comprise one or more LED's of various colors to provide visual information to the user. In another example, the input/output device **112** can comprise one or more speakers that can provide audio information to the user. For example, various patterns of beeps, sounds, and/or voice recordings can be utilized to provide the audio information to the user. In another example, the input/output device **112** can comprise an LCD screen/touchscreen that provides a summary and/or detailed information regarding the condition and/or the one or more notifications.

In another aspect, upon sensing a condition, the one or more sensors **136** can provide data to the processor **102** to determine the nature of the condition and to provide a recommendation for mitigating the condition. Mitigating the conditions can comprise, for example, adjusting one or more operational parameters of a detachable vaporizer and/or the vaporizer **108** (e.g., temperature of vaporization, quantity of one or more vaporizable materials vaporized, etc. . . .). The processor **102** can access a database stored in the memory device **104** to make such a determination or the network device **106** can be used to request information from a server to verify the sensor findings. In an aspect, the server can provide an analysis service to the robotic vapor device **100**. For example, the server can analyze data sent by the robotic vapor device **100** based on a reading from the one or more sensors **136**. The server can determine and transmit one or more recommendations to the robotic vapor device **100** to mitigate the sensed condition. The robotic vapor device **100** can use the one or more recommendations to transmit one or more commands to a detachable vaporizer and/or the vaporizer **108** to reconfigure operation of the vaporizer **108**.

In an aspect, the processor **102** (or a remote computing device) can generate an analysis result based on data generated by the one or more sensors **136** and/or the processor **102**. The analysis result can relate to a blood alcohol level, a blood sugar level, a carbon dioxide level, a volatile organic compound (VOC) level, a chemical signature for a disease, a methane level, a hydrogen level, combinations thereof, and the like. The analysis result can be displayed on a screen of the breath analysis apparatus **100**. In another aspect, the analysis result can be displayed on a screen of an electronic device in communication with the breath analysis apparatus **100**. For example, an electronic device can establish a communication session with the breath analysis apparatus **100** whereby data can be exchanged and the electronic device can provide a user interface that can control one or more functions of the breath analysis apparatus **100** and/or display data received from the breath analysis apparatus **100**.

In an aspect, the robotic vapor device **100** can comprise a global positioning system (GPS) unit **118**. The GPS **118** can detect a current location of the device **100**. In some aspects, a user can request access to one or more services that rely on a current location of the user. For example, the processor **102** can receive location data from the GPS **118**, convert it to usable data, and transmit the usable data to the one or more services via the network access device **106**. GPS unit **118** can receive position information from a constellation of satellites operated by the U.S. Department of Defense. Alternately, the GPS unit **118** can be a GLONASS receiver operated by the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense, or any other positioning device capable of providing accurate location information (for example, LORAN, inertial navigation, and the like). The GPS unit **118** can contain additional logic, either software, hardware or both to receive the Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) signals, operated by the Federal Aviation Administration, to correct dithering errors and provide the most accurate location possible. Overall accuracy of the positioning equipment subsystem containing WAAS is generally in the two meter range.

FIG. **2** illustrates an exemplary vaporizer **200**. The vaporizer **200** can be, for example, an e-cigarette, an e-cigar, an electronic vapor device, a hybrid electronic communication handset coupled/integrated vapor device, a robotic vapor device, a modified vapor device "mod," a micro-sized electronic vapor device, a robotic vapor device, and the like. The vaporizer **200** can be used internally of the robotic vapor device **100** or can be a separate device. For example, the vaporizer **200** can be used in place of the vaporizer **108**.

The vaporizer **200** can comprise or be coupled to one or more containers **202** containing a vaporizable material, for example a fluid. For example, coupling between the vaporizer **200** and the one or more containers **202** can be via a wick **204**, via a valve, or by some other structure. Coupling can operate independently of gravity, such as by capillary action or pressure drop through a valve. The vaporizer **200** can be configured to vaporize the vaporizable material from the one or more containers **202** at controlled rates in response to mechanical input from a component of the robotic vapor device **100**, and/or in response to control signals from the processor **102** or another component. Vaporizable material (e.g., fluid) can be supplied by one or more replaceable cartridges **206**. In an aspect the vaporizable material can comprise aromatic elements. In an aspect, the aromatic elements can be medicinal, recreational, and/or wellness related. The aromatic element can include, but is not limited to, at least one of lavender or other floral aromatic eLiquids, mint, menthol, herbal soil or geologic, plant based, name brand perfumes, custom mixed perfume formulated inside the robotic vapor device **100** and aromas constructed to replicate the smell of different geographic places, conditions, and/or occurrences. For example, the smell of places may include specific or general sports venues, well known travel destinations, the mix of one's own personal space or home. The smell of conditions may include, for example, the smell of a pet, a baby, a season, a general environment (e.g., a forest), a new car, a sexual nature (e.g., musk, pheromones, etc. . . .). The one or more replaceable cartridges **206** can contain the vaporizable material. If the vaporizable material is liquid, the cartridge can comprise the wick **204** to aid in transporting the liquid to a mixing chamber **208**. In the alternative, some other transport mode can be used. Each of the one or more replaceable cartridges **206** can be configured to fit inside and engage removably with a receptacle (such as the container **202** and/or a secondary container) of the robotic vapor device **100**. In an alternative, or in addition, one or more fluid containers **210** can be fixed in the robotic vapor device **100** and configured to be refillable. In an aspect, one or more materials can be vaporized at a single time by the vaporizer **200**. For example, some material can be vaporized and drawn through an exhaust port **212** and/or some material can be vaporized and exhausted via a smoke simulator outlet (not shown).

The mixing chamber **208** can also receive an amount of one or more compounds (e.g., vaporizable material) to be vaporized. For example, the processor **102** can determine a first amount of a first compound and determine a second amount of a second compound. The processor **102** can cause the withdrawal of the first amount of the first compound from a first container into the mixing chamber and the second amount of the second compound from a second container into the mixing chamber. The processor **102** can also determine a target dose of the first compound, determine a vaporization ratio of the first compound and the second compound based on the target dose, determine the first amount of the first compound based on the vaporization ratio, determine the second amount of the second compound based on the vaporization ratio, and cause the withdrawal of the first amount of the first compound into the mixing chamber, and the withdrawal of the second amount of the second compound into the mixing chamber.

The processor **102** can also determine a target dose of the first compound, determine a vaporization ratio of the first

compound and the second compound based on the target dose, determine the first amount of the first compound based on the vaporization ratio, and determine the second amount of the second compound based on the vaporization ratio. After expelling the vapor through an exhaust port for inhalation by a user, the processor **102** can determine that a cumulative dose is approaching the target dose and reduce the vaporization ratio. In an aspect, one or more of the vaporization ratio, the target dose, and/or the cumulative dose can be determined remotely and transmitted to the robotic vapor device **100** for use.

In operation, a heating element **214** can vaporize or nebulize the vaporizable material in the mixing chamber **208**, producing an inhalable vapor/mist that can be expelled via the exhaust port **212**. In an aspect, the heating element **214** can comprise a heater coupled to the wick (or a heated wick) **204** operatively coupled to (for example, in fluid communication with) the mixing chamber **210**. The heating element **214** can comprise a nickel-chromium wire or the like, with a temperature sensor (not shown) such as a thermistor or thermocouple. Within definable limits, by controlling power to the wick **204**, a rate of vaporization can be independently controlled. A multiplexer **216** can receive power from any suitable source and exchange data signals with a processor, for example, the processor **102** of the robotic vapor device **100**, for control of the vaporizer **200**. At a minimum, control can be provided between no power (off state) and one or more powered states. Other control mechanisms can also be suitable.

In another aspect, the vaporizer **200** can comprise a piezoelectric dispersing element. In some aspects, the piezoelectric dispersing element can be charged by a battery, and can be driven by a processor on a circuit board. The circuit board can be produced using a polyimide such as Kapton, or other suitable material. The piezoelectric dispersing element can comprise a thin metal disc which causes dispersion of the fluid fed into the dispersing element via the wick or other soaked piece of organic material through vibration. Once in contact with the piezoelectric dispersing element, the vaporizable material (e.g., fluid) can be vaporized (e.g., turned into vapor or mist) and the vapor can be dispersed via a system pump and/or a sucking action of the user. In some aspects, the piezoelectric dispersing element can cause dispersion of the vaporizable material by producing ultrasonic vibrations. An electric field applied to a piezoelectric material within the piezoelectric element can cause ultrasonic expansion and contraction of the piezoelectric material, resulting in ultrasonic vibrations to the disc. The ultrasonic vibrations can cause the vaporizable material to disperse, thus forming a vapor or mist from the vaporizable material.

In an aspect, the vaporizer **200** can be configured to permit a user to select between using the heating element **214** or the piezoelectric dispersing element. In another aspect, the vaporizer **200** can be configured to permit a user to utilize both the heating element **214** and the piezoelectric dispersing element.

In some aspects, the connection between a power supply and the piezoelectric dispersing element can be facilitated using one or more conductive coils. The conductive coils can provide an ultrasonic power input to the piezoelectric dispersing element. For example, the signal carried by the coil can have a frequency of approximately 107.8 kHz. In some aspects, the piezoelectric dispersing element can comprise a piezoelectric dispersing element that can receive the ultrasonic signal transmitted from the power supply through the coils, and can cause vaporization of the vaporizable liquid by producing ultrasonic vibrations. An ultrasonic electric field applied to a piezoelectric material within the piezoelectric element causes ultrasonic expansion and contraction of the piezoelectric material, resulting in ultrasonic vibrations according to the frequency of the signal. The vaporizable liquid can be vibrated by the ultrasonic energy produced by the piezoelectric dispersing element, thus causing dispersal and/or atomization of the liquid.

FIG. **3** illustrates a vaporizer **300** that comprises the elements of the vaporizer **200** with two containers **202***a* and **202***b* containing a vaporizable material, for example a fluid or a solid. In an aspect, the fluid can be the same fluid in both containers or the fluid can be different in each container. In an aspect the fluid can comprise aromatic elements. The aromatic element can include, but is not limited to, at least one of lavender or other floral aromatic eLiquids, mint, menthol, herbal soil or geologic, plant based, name brand perfumes, custom mixed perfume formulated inside the robotic vapor device **100** and aromas constructed to replicate the smell of different geographic places, conditions, and/or occurrences. For example, the smell of places may include specific or general sports venues, well known travel destinations, the mix of one's own personal space or home. The smell of conditions may include, for example, the smell of a pet, a baby, a season, a general environment (e.g., a forest), a new car, a sexual nature (e.g., musk, pheromones, etc. . . .). Coupling between the vaporizer **200** and the container **202***a* and the container **202***b* can be via a wick **204***a* and a wick **204***b*, respectively, via a valve, or by some other structure. Coupling can operate independently of gravity, such as by capillary action or pressure drop through a valve. The vaporizer **300** can be configured to mix in varying proportions the fluids contained in the container **202***a* and the container **202***b* and vaporize the mixture at controlled rates in response to mechanical input from a component of the robotic vapor device **100**, and/or in response to control signals from the processor **102** or another component. For example, based on a vaporization ratio. In an aspect, a mixing element **302** can be coupled to the container **202***a* and the container **202***b*. The mixing element can, in response to a control signal from the processor **102**, withdraw select quantities of vaporizable material in order to create a customized mixture of different types of vaporizable material. Vaporizable material (e.g., fluid) can be supplied by one or more replaceable cartridges **206***a* and **206***b*. The one or more replaceable cartridges **206***a* and **206***b* can contain a vaporizable material. If the vaporizable material is liquid, the cartridge can comprise the wick **204***a* or **204***b* to aid in transporting the liquid to a mixing chamber **208**. In the alternative, some other transport mode can be used. Each of the one or more replaceable cartridges **206***a* and **206***b* can be configured to fit inside and engage removably with a receptacle (such as the container **202***a* or the container **202***b* and/or a secondary container) of the robotic vapor device **100**. In an alternative, or in addition, one or more fluid containers **210***a* and **210***b* can be fixed in the robotic vapor device **100** and configured to be refillable. In an aspect, one or more materials can be vaporized at a single time by the vaporizer **300**. For example, some material can be vaporized and drawn through an exhaust port **212** and/or some material can be vaporized and exhausted via a smoke simulator outlet (not shown).

FIG. **4** illustrates a vaporizer **200** that comprises the elements of the vaporizer **200** with a heating casing **402**. The heating casing **402** can enclose the heating element **214** or can be adjacent to the heating element **214**. The heating casing **402** is illustrated with dashed lines, indicating components contained therein. The heating casing **402** can be

made of ceramic, metal, and/or porcelain. The heating casing **402** can have varying thickness. In an aspect, the heating casing **402** can be coupled to the multiplexer **216** to receive power to heat the heating casing **402**. In another aspect, the heating casing **402** can be coupled to the heating element **214** to heat the heating casing **402**. In another aspect, the heating casing **402** can serve an insulation role.

FIG. **5** illustrates the vaporizer **200** of FIG. **2** and FIG. **4**, but illustrates the heating casing **402** with solid lines, indicating components contained therein. Other placements of the heating casing **402** are contemplated. For example, the heating casing **402** can be placed after the heating element **214** and/or the mixing chamber **208**.

FIG. **6** illustrates a vaporizer **600** that comprises the elements of the vaporizer **200** of FIG. **2** and FIG. **4**, with the addition of a cooling element **602**. The vaporizer **600** can optionally comprise the heating casing **402**. The cooling element **602** can comprise one or more of a powered cooling element, a cooling air system, and/or or a cooling fluid system. The cooling element **602** can be self-powered, co-powered, or directly powered by a battery and/or charging system within the robotic vapor device **100** (e.g., the power supply **120**). In an aspect, the cooling element **602** can comprise an electrically connected conductive coil, grating, and/or other design to efficiently distribute cooling to the at least one of the vaporized and/or non-vaporized air. For example, the cooling element **602** can be configured to cool air as it is brought into the vaporizer **600**/mixing chamber **208** and/or to cool vapor after it exits the mixing chamber **208**. The cooling element **602** can be deployed such that the cooling element **602** is surrounded by the heated casing **402** and/or the heating element **214**. In another aspect, the heated casing **402** and/or the heating element **214** can be surrounded by the cooling element **602**. The cooling element **602** can utilize at least one of cooled air, cooled liquid, and/or cooled matter.

In an aspect, the cooling element **602** can be a coil of any suitable length and can reside proximate to the inhalation point of the vapor (e.g., the exhaust port **212**). The temperature of the air is reduced as it travels through the cooling element **602**. In an aspect, the cooling element **602** can comprise any structure that accomplishes a cooling effect. For example, the cooling element **602** can be replaced with a screen with a mesh or grid-like structure, a conical structure, and/or a series of cooling airlocks, either stationary or opening, in a periscopic/telescopic manner. The cooling element **602** can be any shape and/or can take multiple forms capable of cooling heated air, which passes through its space.

In an aspect, the cooling element **602** can be any suitable cooling system for use in a vapor device. For example, a fan, a heat sink, a liquid cooling system, a chemical cooling system, combinations thereof, and the like. In an aspect, the cooling element **602** can comprise a liquid cooling system whereby a fluid (e.g., water) passes through pipes in the vaporizer **600**. As this fluid passes around the cooling element **602**, the fluid absorbs heat, cooling air in the cooling element **602**. After the fluid absorbs the heat, the fluid can pass through a heat exchanger which transfers the heat from the fluid to air blowing through the heat exchanger. By way of further example, the cooling element **602** can comprise a chemical cooling system that utilizes an endothermic reaction. An example of an endothermic reaction is dissolving ammonium nitrate in water. Such endothermic process is used in instant cold packs. These cold packs have a strong outer plastic layer that holds a bag of water and a chemical, or mixture of chemicals, that result in an endothermic reaction when dissolved in water. When the cold pack is squeezed, the inner bag of water breaks and the water mixes with the chemicals. The cold pack starts to cool as soon as the inner bag is broken, and stays cold for over an hour. Many instant cold packs contain ammonium nitrate. When ammonium nitrate is dissolved in water, it splits into positive ammonium ions and negative nitrate ions. In the process of dissolving, the water molecules contribute energy, and as a result, the water cools down. Thus, the vaporizer **600** can comprise a chamber for receiving the cooling element **602** in the form of a "cold pack." The cold pack can be activated prior to insertion into the vaporizer **600** or can be activated after insertion through use of a button/switch and the like to mechanically activate the cold pack inside the vaporizer **400**.

In an aspect, the cooling element **602** can be selectively moved within the vaporizer **600** to control the temperature of the air mixing with vapor. For example, the cooling element **602** can be moved closer to the exhaust port **212** or further from the exhaust port **212** to regulate temperature. In another aspect, insulation can be incorporated as needed to maintain the integrity of heating and cooling, as well as absorbing any unwanted condensation due to internal or external conditions, or a combination thereof. The insulation can also be selectively moved within the vaporizer **600** to control the temperature of the air mixing with vapor. For example, the insulation can be moved to cover a portion, none, or all of the cooling element **602** to regulate temperature.

FIG. **7** illustrates a vaporizer **700** that comprises elements in common with the vaporizer **200**. The vaporizer **700** can optionally comprise the heating casing **402** (not shown) and/or the cooling element **602** (not shown). The vaporizer **700** can comprise a magnetic element **702**. The magnetic element **702** can apply a magnetic field to vapor after exiting the mixing chamber **208**. The magnetic field can cause positively and negatively charged particles in the vapor to curve in opposite directions, according to the Lorentz force law with two particles of opposite charge. The magnetic field can be created by at least one of an electric current generating a charge or a pre-charged magnetic material deployed within the robotic vapor device **100**. In an aspect, the magnetic element **702** can be built into the mixing chamber **208**, the cooling element **602**, the heating casing **402**, or can be a separate magnetic element **702**.

FIG. **8** illustrates a vaporizer **800** that comprises elements in common with the vaporizer **200**. In an aspect, the vaporizer **800** can comprise a filtration element **802**. The filtration element **802** can be configured to remove (e.g., filter, purify, etc) contaminants from air entering the vaporizer **800**. The filtration element **802** can optionally comprise a fan **804** to assist in delivering air to the filtration element **802**. The vaporizer **800** can be configured to intake air into the filtration element **802**, filter the air, and pass the filtered air to the mixing chamber **208** for use in vaporizing the one or more vaporizable or non-vaporizable materials. In another aspect, the vaporizer **800** can be configured to intake air into the filtration element **802**, filter the air, and bypass the mixing chamber **208** by engaging a door **806** and a door **808** to pass the filtered air directly to the exhaust port **212** for inhalation by a user. In an aspect, filtered air that bypasses the mixing chamber **208** by engaging the door **806** and the door **808** can pass through a second filtration element **810** to further remove (e.g., filter, purify, etc) contaminants from air entering the vaporizer **800**. In an aspect, the vaporizer **800** can be configured to deploy and/or mix a proper/safe amount of oxygen which can be delivered either via the one or more replaceable cartridges **206** or via air pumped into a mask

from external air and filtered through the filtration element **802** and/or the filtration element **810**.

In an aspect, the filtration element **802** and/or the filtration element **810** can comprise cotton, polymer, wool, satin, meta materials and the like. The filtration element **802** and/or the filtration element **810** can comprise a filter material that at least one airborne particle and/or undesired gas by a mechanical mechanism, an electrical mechanism, and/or a chemical mechanism. The filter material can comprise one or more pieces of, a filter fabric that can filter out one or more airborne particles and/or gasses. The filter fabric can be a woven and/or non-woven material. The filter fabric can be made from natural fibers (e.g., cotton, wool, etc.) and/or from synthetic fibers (e.g., polyester, nylon, polypropylene, etc.). The thickness of the filter fabric can be varied depending on the desired filter efficiencies and/or the region of the apparel where the filter fabric is to be used. The filter fabric can be designed to filter airborne particles and/or gasses by mechanical mechanisms (e.g., weave density), by electrical mechanisms (e.g., charged fibers, charged metals, etc.), and/or by chemical mechanisms (e.g., absorptive charcoal particles, adsorptive materials, etc.). In as aspect, the filter material can comprise electrically charged fibers such as, but not limited to, FILTRETE by 3M. In another aspect, the filter material can comprise a high density material similar to material used for medical masks which are used by medical personnel in doctors' offices, hospitals, and the like. In an aspect, the filter material can be treated with an anti-bacterial solution and/or otherwise made from anti-bacterial materials. In another aspect, the filtration element **802** and/or the filtration element **810** can comprise electrostatic plates, ultraviolet light, a HEPA filter, combinations thereof, and the like.

FIG. **9** illustrates an exemplary vapor device **900**. The exemplary vapor device **900** can comprise the robotic vapor device **100** and/or any of the vaporizers disclosed herein. The exemplary vapor device **900** illustrates a display **902**. The display **902** can be a touchscreen. The display **902** can be configured to enable a user to control any and/or all functionality of the exemplary vapor device **900**. For example, a user can utilize the display **902** to enter a pass code to lock and/or unlock the exemplary vapor device **900**. The exemplary vapor device **900** can comprise a biometric interface **904**. For example, the biometric interface **904** can comprise a fingerprint scanner, an eye scanner, a facial scanner, and the like. The biometric interface **904** can be configured to enable a user to control any and/or all functionality of the exemplary vapor device **900**. The exemplary vapor device **900** can comprise an audio interface **906**. The audio interface **906** can comprise a button that, when engaged, enables a microphone **908**. The microphone **908** can receive audio signals and provide the audio signals to a processor for interpretation into one or more commands to control one or more functions of the exemplary vapor device **900**. The exemplary vapor device **900** can be coupled to the robotic vapor device **101** for testing and reconfiguration.

FIG. **10** illustrates exemplary information that can be provided to a user via the display **902** of the exemplary vapor device **900** or via a display **911** of an electronic device **910** in communication with the exemplary vapor device **900**. The display **902** can provide information to a user such as a puff count, an amount of vaporizable material remaining in one or more containers, battery remaining, signal strength, combinations thereof, and the like. The display **911** can provide the same or different information to the user as available on the display **902**. In an aspect, the exemplary vapor device **900** does not comprise the display **902**. The display **911** can provide a user interface that provides information and provides control over one or more functions of the exemplary vapor device **900**. The one or more functions can comprise one or more of a community function, an e-commerce function, or a vapor device operability function. The community function can comprise at least one of a social networking function, transmitting or receiving a recommendation, transmitting or receiving a message, or transmitting or receiving a location of a user. The e-commerce function can comprise at least one of purchasing a component for use with the vapor device, purchasing a vaporizable or non-vaporizable material for use with the vapor device, purchasing another vapor device or components thereof, selling a component for use with the vapor device or another vapor device, selling a vaporizable or non-vaporizable material for use with the vapor device, or selling the vapor device or another vapor device. The device operability function can comprise at least one of controlling the vapor device, displaying diagnostic information, displaying repair information, displaying calibration information, displaying usage information, or displaying information corresponding to detected constituents of material vaporized by the vapor device.

The user interface can comprise at least one of a lighted signal light, a gauge, a representation of a box, a representation of a form, a check mark, an avatar, a visual image, a graphic design, a list, an active calibration or calculation, a 2-dimensional fractal design, a 3-dimensional fractal design, a 2-dimensional representation of the vapor device or another vapor device, or a 3-dimensional representation of the vapor device or another vapor device. At least one of the 2-dimensional fractal design or the 3-dimensional fractal design can continuously or periodically expand or contract to various scales of the original fractal design.

FIG. **11** illustrates a series of user interfaces that can be provided via the display **902** of the exemplary vapor device **900** or via the display **911** of the electronic device **910** in communication with the exemplary vapor device **900**. In an aspect, the exemplary vapor device **900** can be configured for one or more of multi-mode vapor usage. For example, the exemplary vapor device **900** can be configured to enable a user to inhale vapor (vape mode) or to release vapor into the atmosphere (aroma mode). User interface **1100***a* provides a user with interface elements to select which mode the user wishes to engage, a Vape Mode **1102**, an Aroma Mode **1104**, or an option to go back **1106** and return to the previous screen. The interface element Vape Mode **1102** enables a user to engage a vaporizer to generate a vapor for inhalation. The interface element Aroma Mode **1104** enables a user to engage the vaporizer to generate a vapor for release into the atmosphere.

In the event a user selects the Vape Mode **1102**, the exemplary vapor device **900** will be configured to vaporize material and provide the resulting vapor to the user for inhalation. The user can be presented with user interface **1100***b* which provides the user an option to select interface elements that will determine which vaporizable material to vaporize. For example, an option of Mix **1 1108**, Mix **2 1110**, or a New Mix **1112**. The interface element Mix **1 1108** enables a user to engage one or more containers that contain vaporizable material in a predefined amount and/or ratio. In an aspect, a selection of Mix **1 1108** can result in the exemplary vapor device **900** engaging a single container containing a single type of vaporizable material or engaging a plurality of containers containing a different types of vaporizable material in varying amounts. The interface element Mix **2 1110** enables a user to engage one or more

containers that contain vaporizable material in a predefined amount and/or ratio. In an aspect, a selection of Mix **2** **1110** can result in the exemplary vapor device **900** engaging a single container containing a single type of vaporizable material or engaging a plurality of containers containing a different types of vaporizable material in varying amounts. In an aspect, a selection of New Mix **1112** can result in the exemplary vapor device **900** receiving a new mixture, formula, recipe, etc. . . . of vaporizable materials and/or engage one or more containers that contain vaporizable material in the new mixture.

Upon selecting, for example, the Mix **1** **1108**, the user can be presented with user interface **1100***c*. User interface **1100***c* indicates to the user that Mix **1** has been selected via an indicator **1114**. The user can be presented with options that control how the user wishes to experience the selected vapor. The user can be presented with interface elements Cool **1116**, Filter **1118**, and Smooth **1120**. The interface element Cool **1116** enables a user to engage one or more cooling elements to reduce the temperature of the vapor. The interface element Filter **1118** enables a user to engage one or more filter elements to filter the air used in the vaporization process. The interface element Smooth **1120** enables a user to engage one or more heating casings, cooling elements, filter elements, and/or magnetic elements to provide the user with a smoother vaping experience.

Upon selecting New Mix **1112**, the user can be presented with user interface **1100***d*. User interface **1100***d* provides the user with a container one ratio interface element **1122**, a container two ratio interface element **1124**, and Save **1126**. The container one ratio interface element **1122** and the container two ratio interface element **1124** provide a user the ability to select an amount of each type of vaporizable material contained in container one and/or container two to utilize as a new mix. The container one ratio interface element **1122** and the container two ratio interface element **1124** can provide a user with a slider that adjusts the percentages of each type of vaporizable material based on the user dragging the slider. In an aspect, a mix can comprise 100%/o on one type of vaporizable material or any percent combination (e.g., 50/50, 75/25, 85/15, 95/5, etc. . . .). Once the user is satisfied with the new mix, the user can select Save **1126** to save the new mix for later use.

In the event a user selects the Aroma Mode **1104**, the exemplary vapor device **900** will be configured to vaporize material and release the resulting vapor into the atmosphere. The user can be presented with user interface **1100***b*, **1100***c*, and/or **1100***d* as described above, but the resulting vapor will be released to the atmosphere.

In an aspect, the user can be presented with user interface **1100***e*. The user interface **1100***e* can provide the user with interface elements Identify **1128**, Save **1130**, and Upload **1132**. The interface element Identify **1128** enables a user to engage one or more sensors in the exemplary vapor device **900** to analyze the surrounding environment. For example, activating the interface element Identify **1128** can engage a sensor to determine the presence of a negative environmental condition such as smoke, a bad smell, chemicals, etc. Activating the interface element Identify **1128** can engage a sensor to determine the presence of a positive environmental condition, for example, an aroma. The interface element Save **1130** enables a user to save data related to the analyzed negative and/or positive environmental condition in memory local to the exemplary vapor device **900**. The interface element Upload **1132** enables a user to engage a network access device to transmit data related to the analyzed negative and/or positive environmental condition to a remote server for storage and/or analysis.

In an aspect, the user interfaces provided via the display **902** of the exemplary vapor device **900** can be used to select a mix of vaporizable material for vaporization. The exemplary vapor device **900** can be coupled to the robotic vapor device **101** and the mix can be vaporized and resultant vapor drawn into the robotic vapor device **101**. The robotic vapor device **101** can analyze the vapor and provide information related to the contents of the vapor. The information can be compared to the intended mix to confirm that the exemplary vapor device **900** does not require calibration to properly mix and/or vaporize the mix of vaporizable material.

In one aspect of the disclosure, a system can be configured to provide services such as network-related services to a user device. FIG. **12** illustrates various aspects of an exemplary environment in which the present methods and systems can operate. The present disclosure is relevant to systems and methods for providing services to a user device, for example, electronic vapor devices which can include, but are not limited to, a vape-bot, micro-vapor device, vapor pipe, e-cigarette, hybrid handset and vapor device, and the like. Other user devices that can be used in the systems and methods include, but are not limited to, a smart watch (and any other form of "smart" wearable technology), a smartphone, a tablet, a laptop, a desktop, and the like. In an aspect, one or more network devices can be configured to provide various services to one or more devices, such as devices located at or near a premises. In another aspect, the network devices can be configured to recognize an authoritative device for the premises and/or a particular service or services available at the premises. As an example, an authoritative device can be configured to govern or enable connectivity to a network such as the Internet or other remote resources, provide address and/or configuration services like DHCP, and/or provide naming or service discovery services for a premises, or a combination thereof. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that present methods can be used in various types of networks and systems that employ both digital and analog equipment. One skilled in the art will appreciate that provided herein is a functional description and that the respective functions can be performed by software, hardware, or a combination of software and hardware.

The network and system can comprise a user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* in communication with a computing device **1204** such as a server, for example. The computing device **1204** can be disposed locally or remotely relative to the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c*. As an example, the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* and the computing device **1204** can be in communication via a private and/or public network **1220** such as the Internet or a local area network. Other forms of communications can be used such as wired and wireless telecommunication channels, for example. In another aspect, the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* can communicate directly without the use of the network **1220** (for example, via Bluetooth®, infrared, and the like).

In an aspect, the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* can be an electronic device such as an electronic vapor device (e.g., vape-bot, micro-vapor device, vapor pipe, e-cigarette, hybrid handset and vapor device), a robotic vapor device, a smartphone, a smart watch, a computer, a smartphone, a laptop, a tablet, a set top box, a display device, or other device capable of communicating with the computing device **1204**. As an example, the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* can comprise a communication ele-

ment **1206** for providing an interface to a user to interact with the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* and/or the computing device **1204**. The communication element **1206** can be any interface for presenting and/or receiving information to/from the user, such as user feedback. An example interface can be communication interface such as a web browser (e.g., Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome. Safari, or the like). Other software, hardware, and/or interfaces can be used to provide communication between the user and one or more of the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* and the computing device **1204**. In an aspect, the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* can have at least one similar interface quality such as a symbol, a voice activation protocol, a graphical coherence, a startup sequence continuity element of sound, light, vibration or symbol. In an aspect, the interface can comprise at least one of lighted signal lights, gauges, boxes, forms, words, video, audio scrolling, user selection systems, vibrations, check marks, avatars, matrix', visual images, graphic designs, lists, active calibrations or calculations, 2D interactive fractal designs, 3D fractal designs, 2D and/or 3D representations of vapor devices and other interface system functions.

In an aspect, the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* can form a peer-to-peer network. The user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* can be configured for measuring air in proximity to each of the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* and report any resulting measurement data (e.g., concentration of one or more constituents, and the like) to each of the other of the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c*. Thus, each of the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* can derive a profile for distribution of one or more constituents within an area monitored by the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c*. Each of the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* can make a determination whether to vaporize one or more vaporizable materials (and which vaporizable materials to vaporize) based on an analysis of the total measurement data combined from each of the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c*. For example, the user device **1202***a* can determine report the presence of constituent A to the user device **1202***b* and/or **1202***c*, the user device **1202***b* can determine report the presence of constituent A to the user device **1202***a* and/or **1202***c*, and the user device **1202***c* can determine report the presence of constituent A to the user device **1202***a* and/or **1202***b*. It may be determined that the presence of constituent A exceeds a threshold established by an air treatment protocol in the proximity of user device **1202***a* and user device **1202***b*. Accordingly, user device **1202***a* and user device **1202***b* can determine to vaporize one or more vaporizable materials to counter the effects of constituent A in amounts relative to the presence of constituent A in proximity to each device. User device **1202***c* can either not vaporize one or more vaporizable materials to counter the effects of constituent A or, depending on the air treatment protocol, the user device **1202***c* can vaporize one or more vaporizable materials to counter the effects of constituent A, despite the presence of constituent A in the proximity of the user device **1202***c* not exceeding a threshold.

As an example, the communication element **1206** can request or query various files from a local source and/or a remote source. As a further example, the communication element **1206** can transmit data to a local or remote device such as the computing device **1204**. In an aspect, data can be shared anonymously with the computing device **1204**.

In an aspect, the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* can be associated with a user identifier or device identifier **1208***a*, **1208***b*, and/or **1208***c*. As an example, the device identifier **1208***a*, **1208***b*, and/or **1208***c* can be any identifier, token, character, string, or the like, for differentiating one user or user device (e.g., user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c*) from another user or user device. In a further aspect, the device identifier **1208***a*, **1208***b*, and/or **1208***c* can identify a user or user device as belonging to a particular class of users or user devices. As a further example, the device identifier **1208***a*, **1208***b*, and/or **1208***c* can comprise information relating to the user device such as a manufacturer, a model or type of device, a service provider associated with the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c*, a state of the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c*, a locator, and/or a label or classifier. Other information can be represented by the device identifier **1208***a*, **1208***b*, and/or **1208***c*.

In an aspect, the device identifier **1208***a*, **1208***b*, and/or **1208***c* can comprise an address element **1210** and a service element **1212**. In an aspect, the address element **1210** can comprise or provide an internet protocol address, a network address, a media access control (MAC) address, an Internet address, or the like. As an example, the address element **1210** can be relied upon to establish a communication session between the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* and the computing device **1204** or other devices and/or networks. As a further example, the address element **1210** can be used as an identifier or locator of the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c*. In an aspect, the address element **1210** can be persistent for a particular network.

In an aspect, the service element **1212** can comprise an identification of a service provider associated with the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* and/or with the class of user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c*. The class of the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* can be related to a type of device, capability of device, type of service being provided, and/or a level of service. As an example, the service element **1212** can comprise information relating to or provided by a communication service provider (e.g., Internet service provider) that is providing or enabling data flow such as communication services to and/or between the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c*. As a further example, the service element **1212** can comprise information relating to a preferred service provider for one or more particular services relating to the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c*. In an aspect, the address element **1210** can be used to identify or retrieve data from the service element **1212**, or vice versa. As a further example, one or more of the address element **1210** and the service element **1212** can be stored remotely from the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* and retrieved by one or more devices such as the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* and the computing device **1204**. Other information can be represented by the service element **1212**.

In an aspect, the computing device **1204** can be a server for communicating with the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c*. As an example, the computing device **1204** can communicate with the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* for providing data and/or services. As an example, the computing device **1204** can provide services such as calibration analysis, vapor analysis, data sharing, data syncing, network (e.g., Internet) connectivity, network printing, media management (e.g., media server), content services, and the like. In an aspect, the computing device **1204** can allow the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* to interact with remote resources such as data, devices, and files. As an example, the computing device can be configured as (or disposed at) a central location, which can receive content (e.g., data) from multiple sources, for example, user devices **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c*. The computing device **1204**

can combine the content from the multiple sources and can distribute the content to user (e.g., subscriber) locations via a distribution system.

In an aspect, one or more network devices **1216** can be in communication with a network such as network **1220**. As an example, one or more of the network devices **1216** can facilitate the connection of a device, such as user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c*, to the network **1220**. As a further example, one or more of the network devices **1216** can be configured as a wireless access point (WAP). In an aspect, one or more network devices **1216** can be configured to allow one or more wireless devices to connect to a wired and/or wireless network using Wi-Fi, Bluetooth or any desired method or standard.

In an aspect, the network devices **1216** can be configured as a local area network (LAN). As an example, one or more network devices **1216** can comprise a dual band wireless access point. As an example, the network devices **1216** can be configured with a first service set identifier (SSID) (e.g., associated with a user network or private network) to function as a local network for a particular user or users. As a further example, the network devices **1216** can be configured with a second service set identifier (SSID) (e.g., associated with a public/community network or a hidden network) to function as a secondary network or redundant network for connected communication devices.

In an aspect, one or more network devices **1216** can comprise an identifier **1218**. As an example, one or more identifiers can be or relate to an Internet Protocol (IP) Address IPV4/IPV6 or a media access control address (MAC address) or the like. As a further example, one or more identifiers **1218** can be a unique identifier for facilitating communications on the physical network segment. In an aspect, each of the network devices **1216** can comprise a distinct identifier **1218**. As an example, the identifiers **1218** can be associated with a physical location of the network devices **1216**.

In an aspect, the computing device **1204** can manage the communication between the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* and a database **1214** for sending and receiving data therebetween. As an example, the database **1214** can store a plurality of files (e.g., web pages), user identifiers or records, or other information. In one aspect, the database **1214** can store user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* usage information (including chronological usage), test results, type of vaporizable and/or non-vaporizable material used, frequency of usage, location of usage, recommendations, communications (e.g., text messages, advertisements, photo messages), simultaneous use of multiple devices, and the like). The database **1214** can collect and store data to support cohesive use, wherein cohesive use is indicative of the use of a first electronic vapor devices and then a second electronic vapor device is synced chronologically and logically to provide the proper specific properties and amount of vapor based upon a designed usage cycle. As a further example, the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* can request and/or retrieve a file from the database **1214**. The user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* can thus sync locally stored data with more current data available from the database **1214**. Such syncing can be set to occur automatically on a set time schedule, on demand, and/or in real-time. The computing device **1204** can be configured to control syncing functionality. For example, a user can select one or more of the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* to never by synced, to be the master data source for syncing, and the like. Such functionality can be configured to be controlled by a master user and any other user authorized by the master user or agreement.

In an aspect, data can be derived by system and/or device analysis. Such analysis can comprise at least by one of instant analysis performed by the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* or archival data transmitted to a third party for analysis and returned to the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* and/or computing device **1204**. The result of either data analysis can be communicated to a user of the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* to, for example, inform the user of their vapor device configuration, eVapor use and/or lifestyle options. In an aspect, a result can be transmitted back to at least one authorized user interface.

In an aspect, the database **1214** can store information relating to the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* such as the address element **1210** and/or the service element **1212**. As an example, the computing device **1204** can obtain the device identifier **1208***a*, **1208***b*, and/or **1208***c* from the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* and retrieve information from the database **1214** such as the address element **1210** and/or the service elements **1212**. As a further example, the computing device **1204** can obtain the address element **1210** from the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* and can retrieve the service element **1212** from the database **1214**, or vice versa. Any information can be stored in and retrieved from the database **1214**. The database **1214** can be disposed remotely from the computing device **1204** and accessed via direct or indirect connection. The database **1214** can be integrated with the computing device **1204** or some other device or system. Data stored in the database **1214** can be stored anonymously and can be destroyed based on a transient data session reaching a session limit.

By way of example, one or more of the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* can comprise a robotic vapor device and one or more of the user device **1202***a*, **1202***b*, and/or **1202***c* can comprise a vapor device coupled to the robotic vapor device for testing and/or reconfiguration. The robotic vapor device can draw vapor from the vapor device (e.g., as a user would inhale from the vapor device) and analyze the resulting vapor. In an aspect, the robotic vapor device can transmit testing results and or data to the computing device **1204** for analysis. For example, a determination can be made that the vapor device is generating vapor at a temperature above a recommend limit. A reconfiguration command can be sent to the vapor device (e.g., via the robotic vapor device and/or the computing device **1204**) to lower the temperature at which vaporization occurs. Any number of other functions/features/aspects of operation of the vapor device can be tested/analyzed and reconfigured.

FIG. **13** illustrates an ecosystem **1300** configured for sharing and/or syncing data such as usage information (including chronological usage), testing data, reconfiguration data, type of vaporizable and/or non-vaporizable material used, frequency of usage, location of usage, recommendations, communications (e.g., text messages, advertisements, photo messages), simultaneous use of multiple devices, and the like) between one or more devices such as a vapor device **1302**, a vapor device **1304**, a vapor device **1306**, and an electronic communication device **1308**. In an aspect, the vapor device **1302**, the vapor device **1304**, the vapor device **1306** can be one or more of an e-cigarette, an e-cigar, an electronic vapor modified device, a hybrid electronic communication handset coupled/integrated vapor device, a micro-sized electronic vapor device, or a robotic vapor device. In an aspect, the electronic communication

device **1308** can comprise one or more of a smartphone, a smart watch, a tablet, a laptop, and the like.

In an aspect data generated, gathered, created, etc., by one or more of the vapor device **1302**, the vapor device **1304**, the vapor device **1306**, and/or the electronic communication device **1308** can be uploaded to and/or downloaded from a central server **1310** via a network **1312**, such as the Internet. Such uploading and/or downloading can be performed via any form of communication including wired and/or wireless. In an aspect, the vapor device **1302**, the vapor device **1304**, the vapor device **1306**, and/or the electronic communication device **1308** can be configured to communicate via cellular communication, WiFi communication, Bluetooth® communication, satellite communication, and the like. The central server **1310** can store uploaded data and associate the uploaded data with a user and/or device that uploaded the data. The central server **1310** can access unified account and tracking information to determine devices that are associated with each other, for example devices that are owned/used by the same user. The central server **1310** can utilize the unified account and tracking information to determine which of the vapor device **1302**, the vapor device **1304**, the vapor device **1306**, and/or the electronic communication device **1308**, if any, should receive data uploaded to the central server **1310**. For example, the central server **1310** can receive reconfiguration data generated as a result of analysis of the vapor device **1302**, the vapor device **1304**, the vapor device **1306** by a robotic vapor device. The reconfiguration data can be shared with one or more of the vapor device **1302**, the vapor device **1304**, the vapor device **1306** to reconfigure the vapor device **1302**, the vapor device **1304**, and/or the vapor device **1306**.

In an aspect, the vapor device **1302**, the vapor device **1304**, and/or the vapor device **1306** can be in communication with the electronic communication device **1308** to enable the electronic communication device **1308** to generate a user interface to display information about and to control one or more functions/features of the vapor device **1302**, the vapor device **1304**, and/or the vapor device **1306**. The electronic communication device **1308** can request access to one or more of the vapor device **1302**, the vapor device **1304**, and/or the vapor device **1306** from the central server **1310**. The central server **1310** can determine whether or not the electronic communication device **1308** (or a user thereof) is authorized to access the one or more of the vapor device **1302**, the vapor device **1304**, and/or the vapor device **1306**. If the central server **1310** determines that access should be granted, the central server **1310** can provide an authorization token to the electronic communication device **1308** (or to the vapor device **1302**, the vapor device **1304**, and/or the vapor device **1306** on behalf of the electronic communication device **1308**). Upon receipt of the authorization token, the one or more of the vapor device **1302**, the vapor device **1304**, and/or the vapor device **1306** can partake in a communication session with the electronic communication device **1308** whereby the electronic communication device **1308** generates a user interface that controls one or more functions/features of and displays information about the one or more of the vapor device **1302**, the vapor device **1304**, and/or the vapor device **130**.

With reference now to FIG. **14**, various aspects of the present disclosure pertain to the manufacture, design, implementation, and installation of a remote controlled air treatment apparatus **1420**. The remote controlled air treatment apparatus **1420** may also be called a "robotic vapor device," ("RVD"), "air analyzer and air treatment apparatus," "air analysis and air treatment apparatus," "air treatment apparatus," or "Vape-Bot"™ for brevity. In various embodiments, air treatment apparatus **1420** comprises a personal vaporizer, which may be enclosed in an external housing **1412** and may comprise internal vaporizing elements such as liquid chambers **1403** each containing a different vaporizable material, a mixing chamber **1464** mixing the vaporizable materials before or after vaporization, and heating element **1405**. In various aspects, air treatment apparatus **1420** may be equipped to test and analyze gases or other substances, for example using gas sensor circuits **1407**, such as those vapors emitted from vaporizing elements therein. The air treatment apparatus **1420** may be equipped to exhaust volatiles and gaseous mixtures directly into an environment when operating in a stand-alone mode **1409**, or into a heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) unit **1416**, as part of a networked air analyzer and air treatment system **1400** including flexible, customized delivery of vapor to rooms **1410**, alove or coupled with the HVAC system **1416**. Air treatment apparatus **1420** may communicate with HVAC **1416** or other devices as part of an air treatment system **1400**.

In addition, air treatment apparatus **1420** may have the ability to intake and test ambient air quality, independent of, or in addition to operation as a personal vaporizer or air treatment device, as well as the ability to test and monitor output from internal vaporizing elements when operating as a personal vaporizer or room air freshener. The air treatment apparatus **1420** may be modified for these other purposes by removal of various internal vaporizing elements and attachment to a desired pre-treatment system such as a filter. In other aspects, external housing **1412** may be removed and the internal elements of the air treatment apparatus **1420** disposed in an alternative setting. Functioning as a personal vaporizer or room air treatment device with internal air testing capabilities, or as a standalone air testing apparatus, the air treatment apparatus **1420** may further include a variable suction mechanism, described in more detail below.

In various embodiments, a variable suction mechanism may comprise, for example, at least one piston disposed movably within at least one cylinder. In various embodiments, these piston/cylinder arrangements may comprise liquid chambers **1403** as illustrated in FIG. **14** that comprise part of a formulation component. In other embodiments, liquid chamber **1403** and/or mixing chamber **1464** may include bellows or a fan. The variable suction mechanism may be set at a constant rate or at a rate designed to simulate human respiration, drawing air in from intake/outtake **1472** and down vapor path **1406**. Once analyzed (or immediately, if no analysis is to be performed) the in-drawn vapor or mixture may be exhausted via the same vapor path **1406**, or via a different outlet (not shown). In other embodiments, the variable suction mechanism drives the intake of ambient air for treatment by the internal air treatment device, such as an internal vaporizer, and the expulsion of the treated air out through an exhaust port on the air treatment apparatus **1420**.

Furthermore, air treatment apparatus **1420** may analyze vapor or gaseous substances using at least one gas sensor circuit **1407**, and/or a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometry system (GC/MS, not shown) or other suitable analytical instrumentation, installed within or disposed remote to the apparatus **1420**. Sensor data and spectrometry analysis data may be provided to a data processing and control system **1401** in apparatus **1420**, and utilized for analysis. The processing and control system **1401** may analyze output from the gas sensor circuit **1407** or spectrometer data by comparison to a cached database for element and level matching, using an engine comprising analysis algorithms.

In the alternative, or in addition, measurement data may be securely transmitted to at least one remote database for analysis and subsequent transmission back to the air treatment apparatus **1420** or at least one interface thereof on the air treatment apparatus **1420** or any authorized third party device. The data may then be displayed on any web enabled, system authorized device.

Novel aspects of the air treatment system **1400** and methods of use thereby may include a portable, robotic air analyzer and air treatment apparatus **1420** that can be used in the home or at a commercial establishment to provide a rapid and accurate treatment and analysis of ambient air. In various other embodiments, air treatment apparatus **1420** may be used as a personal vapor analysis apparatus for a separate personal vaporizer that is coupled to the air analysis apparatus or disposed in close proximity to the air analysis apparatus. In various other aspects, air treatment apparatus **1420** comprises a personal vaporizer having "built-in" capability to test and analyze its own vapor output, such as at the point of formation of the vapor and/or at the point where the vapor exits from the air treatment apparatus **1420** or at any point there between. For example, constituents of vapor output may be analyzed to detect the constituency, purity and/or potency of the vapor, verifying the vapor is generated and emitted as the air treatment apparatus **1420** was intended. In various aspects, testing of the vapor may be intermittent discrete events, or a continuous monitoring process as desired. In various embodiments, a feedback loop allows for automatic adjustment of the vapor constituency, purity and/or potency based on the testing of the generated vapor. In this way, the air treatment apparatus **1420** may be self-correcting and self-adjusting based on results of air testing.

Air treatment apparatus **1420** may also be used to track vapor residue (e.g., particulate or non-volatile residuals), levels of inhalation of specific chemicals, impact of different draw rates or respiration patterns on vaporizer output and determinations of positive and negative impacts of vapor inhalation usage. This information may be based not only on the chemical raw data gauged at intake by the device, but also on comparisons of that data to other known data in local or remote databases. Such comparisons can be made in a static environment or dynamic sensor data environment. For example, the air treatment apparatus **1420** may be equipped with any number of sensor components or targets, including, for example, pH gauges, human/animal/plant or simulated tissue and any other number of other materials testing beds.

The air treatment apparatus **1420** may also be used to distribute desired vapor into environments based upon a specific order or setting of the air treatment system **1400**. This vapor does not require a human to inhale the vapor. Instead, the vapor is delivered via an exhaust system, which may exhaust in a steady, rhythmic or sporadic output stream. Once the desired level of the desired vapor elements have been disbursed by the air treatment apparatus **1420**, the air treatment apparatus **1420** may then cease to deliver such elements until there is another need. This need may be determined by demand of an authorized party, or triggered via a sensor reading within a space that the remote controlled air treatment apparatus **1420** is serving with customized vapor. The vapor may be pure vapor or may contain non-vaporizable elements as well. The vapor or other non-vaporizable elements may be medicine, therapeutic materials, material for promoting or protecting wellness, aromatherapy materials, essential oils, or substances for recreational use, e.g., psychoactive substances, flavorings or odors for entertainment purposes, or for enhancing a virtual reality simulation. The air treatment apparatus **1420** may also test ambient air to make sure it is in compliance with safety, medical and generally needed or desired guidelines.

The air treatment system **1400** and air treatment apparatus **1420** may be instantly, remotely or self-powered via a battery or self-powering mechanism, such as a solar cell, hand crank, fuel cell, electrochemical cell, wind turbine and the like. For example, a portable air treatment apparatus **1420** may include a battery or other power source **1402** capable of off-the-grid power, or may be connected to an external power source. The air treatment apparatus **1420** may further include a self-calibration system utilizing a base of molecular sensing levels associated with a specific set of vapor intake cartridges utilized specifically for the calibration of the device. Such calibration cartridges may be installed in the inlet of the variable suction mechanism mentioned above, replacing the vapor output of the air treatment apparatus **1420**, or in a different inlet. These vapor calibration cartridges may be manufactured to output specified and calibrated concentrations on specific substances when exposed to a specific suction profile of the air treatment apparatus **1420**. Thus, such cartridges may be used to calibrate the sensor capabilities of the air treatment apparatus **1420** and verify sensor readings by the apparatus. Readings by the air treatment apparatus **1420** that do not meet the known levels of the test vapor cartridge may be used to indicate a need to repair, replace, or recalibrate sensor equipment, via the sensor grid, mass spectrometry equipment and database veracity.

In various embodiments of the present disclosure, the air treatment apparatus **1420** may include a gas chromatograph and mass spectrometer (GC-MS) that includes a gas chromatograph with its output coupled to an input of the mass spectrometer. Further details of a GC-MS adapted for use in the air treatment apparatus **1420** are provided below in connection with FIG. **15**. After a vapor being analyzed by the air treatment apparatus **1420** is ionized and separated via exposure to charging fields, the results may then be correlated against existing results in a database local to the air treatment apparatus **1420**, or the results may be transmitted for correlating against a remote database server. A remote server may then transmit the result back to at least one of the air treatment apparatus **1420**, or any authorized third party device(s) or a user interface instant to the primary device. Additionally, at any point in an ionization process or any other spectrometry process configured inside the air treatment apparatus **1420** where measurement data may be capable of providing a useful result via extrapolation, then at least one of visual images along with hard data of the results of the spectrometry may be captured and analyzed instantly to correlate a result against a local database or transmitted for the same purpose.

In various embodiments of the present disclosure, the air treatment apparatus **1420** may be utilized instantly as a standalone air treatment device to service one or many rooms **1414**, as the device is scalable to service larger and larger square foot areas. In various embodiments, an air treatment apparatus **1420** may also be capable of delivering numerous custom vapor solutions to multiple rooms simultaneously, via multiple outlet ports, as part of a multi-room distribution system **1410**. The remote controllable air treatment apparatus **1420** and air treatment system **1400** may also be integrated with existing HVAC **1416** to provide monitoring, custom air elements and testing within the distribution system for the HVAC **1416**. Micro-sized versions of the air treatment apparatus **1420** may be utilized in small spaces such as in volatile chemical areas, inside of

protective clothing such as HAZMAT suits or space suits. The micro-devices may also be utilized for vehicles, cockpits, police and fire outfits, elevators, or other small confined spaces.

In various embodiments, the air treatment apparatus **1420** may be suitable for air treatment in homes, the workplace, hospitals, airplanes, trains, buses, trucks, shipping containers, airport security, schools, entertainment venues, vapor lounges and vapor bars, mortuaries and places of worship, among many others.

Multiple air treatment apparatuses **1420** in use for the same or different purpose or environments may share data to view normalized aggregate levels, aggregate, store & analyze data, while refining and creating state of the art solutions and formulas as a result of viewing best practices and results.

Accordingly, aspects of the disclosure concern an air analyzer and air treatment system, method and apparatus comprising a robotic sensing intake and distribution vapor device, where the device functions as at least one of an air testing device, an air treatment device and a remote data sharing device. In an aspect, the device utilizes mass spectrometry to analyze at least one of intake air or vapor samples. In another aspect, data analysis of the samples obtained from the air treatment apparatus **1420** via mass spectrometry may be performed in at least one of the instant apparatus or a remote device. For example, where the data analysis performed at least one of locally or remotely via correlative database, an analysis result may be transmitted back to the at least one of the air treatment apparatus **1420**, an interface instant to the air treatment apparatus **1420**, an authorized third party device, or the like.

In other aspects, air treatment apparatus **1420** may be configured to intake vapor at different rates via different suction mechanism setting, and for measuring data at different inhalation rates. Accordingly, a user may be assured that the way in which he or she uses a vaporization device creates a definite and known output.

In other aspects, a system, method and device including an air treatment apparatus **1420** may be used to deliver air treatment compositions to a prescribed area. In such embodiments, air treatment apparatus **1420** may formulate data based upon at least one of a default setting, a remote authorized order, results of a real time or archival data analysis and system rules. The air treatment apparatus **1420** may apply such control sources or parameters to determine customized dispensing ratios and rates for formulation of multiple liquids stored in the formulation component of the air treatment apparatus **1420**, or housed in a separate vaporizer device coupled to the air treatment apparatus **1420**. An air treatment apparatus **1420** and a detachable vaporizer coupled to the air treatment apparatus **1420** may coordinate operation by communication between connected processors, to provide the same or similar output as an air treatment apparatus **1420** with vaporization capabilities. Either way, an air treatment apparatus **1420** may be, or may include, at least one of a standalone device to service a single confined space, a standalone device to service multiple confined spaces, micro-sized devices to service small confined spaces, or an integrated device to work in unison with an HVAC system. A system of multiple air treatment apparatuses **1420** may share data with each other and with at least one central or sub-central database. The shared data or analyzed data may be used to alter settings of at least one networked device, e.g., any one of the multiple air treatment apparatuses **1420** or any vaporizer coupled to it.

Referring now to FIG. **15**, alternative or additional aspects of an air analysis and air treatment system **1500** in accordance with the present disclosure are illustrated. The air analysis and air treatment system **1500** may include an apparatus **1502**, also called an "air analyzer and air treatment apparatus" or simply an "air treatment apparatus," as explained herein above, which may be enclosed in a housing of portable form factor and which may include an internal air treatment device **1550**. The air treatment apparatus **1502** may further include a variable suction mechanism **1504** configured to draw an output from a personal vaporizer **1508** placed in an inlet port **1506** of the air treatment apparatus **1502** or to draw ambient air into the air treatment apparatus **1502** in the absence of a coupled personal vaporizer **1508**. The variable suction mechanism **1504** may be, or may include, a variable volume, variable speed mechanism, for example, a variable-volume piston pump, variable expansion bellows or variable speed gas pump. The variable suction mechanism **1504** may be in fluid communication (e.g., coupled to using a coupling that enables an exchange of air, vapor, or other fluid) with at least one of a gas testing assembly (e.g. comprising gas sensor circuit(s) **1524** and/or GC-MS **1514**/**1516**), an exhaust port to ambient air (e.g. exhaust **1545** and/or exhaust **1546**), or a network communication component (e.g. transceiver **1520** and/or serial port **1522**). The air treatment apparatus **1502** may further include a processor **1518**, for example, a central processing unit (CPU) or system on a chip (SOC) operatively coupled to at least one of the variable suction mechanism **1504**, the gas testing assembly (**1524** or **1514**/**1516**), or the network communication component (comprising **1520** or **1522**). As illustrated, the processor **1518** is communicatively coupled to all three of the variable suction mechanism **1504**, the gas testing componentry (**1524** and **1514**/**1516**), and the network communication components (**1520** and **1522**). The coupling of the processor **1518** to the variable suction mechanism **1504** is via an actuator **1526**, for example a motor, and may include other components as known in the art, for example a motor driving circuit.

For embodiments of the air treatment apparatus **1502** that include a gas testing assembly (e.g. comprising gas sensor circuit(s) **1524** and/or GC-MS **1514**/**1516**), the processor **1518** may be further configured to receive measurement data from the gas testing assembly. The gas testing assembly may include at least one of a gas sensor circuit **1524**, or a GC-MS assembly **1514**/**1516**. In various aspects, gas sensor circuit(s) **1524** may further comprise one or more chemical sensors specific to one or more chemical species.

The processor **1518** may be configured to perform at least one of analyzing the measurement data, sending the measurement data to a network node **1528** (e.g., a smartphone, notepad computer, laptop computer, desktop computer, server, etc.), or receiving an analysis of the measurement data from the network node **1528**. Accordingly, the air treatment apparatus **1502** may further include a user interface serial port **1522** or transceiver **1520**, wherein the processor **1518** is configured to determine a material to be measured based on an input from the user interface port. The user interface port may comprise a wired interface, for example a serial port **1522** such as a Universal Serial Bus (USB) port, an Ethernet port, or other suitable wired connection. The user interface port may alternatively, or additionally comprise a wireless interface, for example a transceiver **1522** using any suitable wireless protocol, for example Wi-Fi (IEEE 802.11), Bluetooth™, infrared, or other wireless standard. The user interface port may be configured to couple to at least one of a vaporizer **1508** or

a mobile computing device **1528**, and either of these **1508**, **1528** may include a user interface for receiving user input. For example, a mobile computing device **1528** may include a touchscreen **1530** for both display output and user input.

The processor **1518** may be configured to activate a gas sensor circuit **1524** based on the material(s) to be measured. For example, a user may indicate that formaldehyde is of particular concern, via a user interface **1530** of the mobile device **1528**. In response to this input, the processor **1518** may activate an electrochemical or other sensor circuit that is specialized for sensing formaldehyde. This may include opening a valve **1510** to exhaust via a first port **1545** bypassing the GC-MS components **1514**/**1516**. In an alternative, or in addition, the processor **1518** may activate the GC-MS components **1514**/**1516**, including closing the first exhaust valve **1510** and opening a second valve **1512** leading to the GC **1514** and MS **1516**. A filter component may be interposed between the GC **1514** and variable suction mechanism **1504** (or sample chamber) to prevent non-gaseous products from fouling the GC **1514**.

In various aspects, the variable suction mechanism **1504** further comprises at least one of a variable stroke piston, variable stroke bellows, or a rotary gas pump or fan. The variable suction mechanism **1504** may include a sample analysis chamber; for example, the cylinder of a piston pump may double as a sample chamber, with sensors embedded in a cylinder end. In an alternative, or in addition, the variable suction mechanism **1504** may be in fluid communication with a separate analysis chamber (not shown). The variable suction mechanism **1504** may further be configured to draw air or vapor at a variable rate. For example, the variable suction mechanism **1504** may be configured to draw air into an interior volume at a rate controlled at least in part by the processor **1518**.

The air treatment apparatus **1502** may include an air treatment device **1550** comprising at least one of an internal vaporizer or a control coupling (e.g., via a connector in port **1506** or via a wireless coupling) to a detachable vaporizer **1508**. In other words, the air treatment capabilities of the air treatment apparatus **1502** are accomplished through either or both of an internal air treatment device or an external and coupled vaporizer. The processor **1518** may be configured to control vapor output of at least one of the internal air treatment device **1550** or the detachable vaporizer **1508**.

In an aspect, the processor **1518** may be configured to control the vapor output of the vaporizer **1508** or an internal air treatment device **1550** for a defined vapor concentration target in a confined space, over a defined period of time. For example, a defined concentration of a medication or fragrance may be targeted, with real-time feedback analyzed and used for control via the assembly's gas sensing circuits **1524**, and/or GC-MS componentry **1514**/**1516**. Thus, the air treatment apparatus **1502** may be used as a feedback controlled or open-loop controlled vapor dispensing device for a room or other confined space. Accordingly, the processor **1518** may be configured to control the vapor output from internal air treatment device **1550** or external vaporizer **1508** based on at least one of a default setting, a remote authorized order, current measurement data, archived measurement data, system rules, or a custom formulation of multiple vaporizable materials, in addition to, or instead of, feed back data.

Referring now to FIG. **16**, the internal air treatment device **1550** may comprise a formulation component capable of formulating at least one airborne material, such as a fragrance, for output from the air treatment device **1550**. The formulation component may further comprise a dispensing assembly **1585** in fluid communication with a mixing chamber **1564**. Within the dispensing assembly **1585**, one or more containers **1560** each contain a volatile or vaporizable material, for example a single essential oil, an odor neutralizing agent, or a fragrance mixture, with any of the foregoing neat or in a carrier solvent system. Volatilization may be via a wick **1558**, via a valve, pinhole, or micro-pump, or by some other structure. The volatilization mechanism may operate independently of gravity, such as by capillary action or pressure drop through a valve. Volatilization may be through heating or mechanical means, such as via the ultrasonic vibrations of a diaphragm or via a spray assembly to nebulize without heat. The internal air treatment device **1550** may be configured to vaporize vaporizable material from one or more containers **1560** at controlled rates, and/or in response to exhaust supplied by the air treatment apparatus **1502**, and/or in response to control signals from the air treatment apparatus **1502**. Vaporizable material (e.g., a fluid) may be supplied by any number of replaceable cartridges **1552**, **1553**, **1554**, etc. Each of the cartridges **1552**, **1553**, **1554** may include a container **1560** for a vaporizable material. If material is liquid, the cartridge may include a wick **1558** to aid in transporting the liquid to a vaporizing element **1566**, **1568**, **1570**, etc. In various embodiments other transport modes and volatilization mechanisms may be used. Each of the cartridges **1552**, **1553**, **1554**, etc. may be configured to fit inside and engage removably with a receptacle **1562** of the air treatment apparatus **1502**. In an alternative, or in addition, one or more fluid containers **1560** may be fixed in the air treatment apparatus **1502** and configured to be refillable.

In operation, the formulation component of the internal air treatment device **1550** formulates, e.g. on command, the various formulation ingredients made available in the dispensing assembly. Formulation may be through a controlled mixing of two or more liquid constituents in the mixing chamber **1564**, followed by heating to vaporize or mechanical pressure to nebulize the formulated mixture contained in the mixing chamber **1564**, producing an inhalable mist that is expelled via an exhaust port **1572**. In other embodiments, each formulation component is custom chosen and individually and selectively vaporized in the mixing chamber **1564**, wherein two or more constituent materials combine in the vapor phase to produce the desired airborne material. In this way, the formulation component of the air treatment device **1550** creates a custom formulated airborne material by combining two or more constituent materials in the liquid phase or gas phase. The formulated airborne material thus produced by the formulation component may comprise droplets of any particle size or gasses intimately mixed with the gas substituents of air. Thus in the context of the present disclosure, such an airborne material may be invisible, or may appear as a fog or smoke because of the presence very finely sized (e.g. micro) droplets. In other aspects, the airborne material may appear more like a mist or nebulized aerosol due to somewhat larger droplet size. In various embodiments, the formulation component of the air treatment device **1550** may include one or more heating elements coupled to a wick (or a heated wick) **1566**, **1568**, **1570**, etc., in fluid communication with the mixing chamber **1564**. A heating circuit may include a nickel-chromium wire or the like as the heating element, with a temperature sensor (not shown) such as a thermistor or thermocouple. Within definable limits, by controlling power to each of the heated wicks **1564**, **1568**, **1570**, a rate of vaporization may be independently controlled at each wick. A multiplexer **1556** may receive power (P) from any suitable source and exchange

data signals (D) with the processor **1518** for control of vaporization. At a minimum, control may be provided between no power (off state) and one or more various powered states. Other control mechanisms may also be suitable.

In various embodiments, the air treatment device **1550** may comprise an elimination component, independent of the previously described dispensing assembly **1585**, or integral to the dispensing assembly **1585**. In various embodiments, one or more replaceable cartridges **1552**, **1553**, **1554**, etc., may contain an airborne contaminant eliminating agent, such as, for example, an odor neutralizing agent. Non-limiting examples of odor neutralizing agents include zinc ricinoleate and β-cyclodextrin. Disinfecting/sanitizing agents such as ozone, peroxide and chlorine may be used as odor neutralizing agents as well. The elimination component of the air treatment apparatus **1502** operates to eliminate one or more identified airborne contaminants. The contaminant to be eliminated may be found in an untreated ambient air sample, may be present in the output of an external vaporizer, and/or may be present in the output of an air treatment device **1550** internal to the air treatment apparatus **1502**. The presence of one or more airborne contaminates may be detected by the gas sensor circuit **1524** or the GC-MS system (**1514**/**1516**) internal to the air treatment apparatus **1502**. In response to the detection of such contaminants, the processor **1518** may instruct the elimination component to supply one or more airborne contaminant elimination agents in the effluent of the air treatment device **1550**.

In various other embodiments, the elimination component of the air treatment apparatus **1502** may comprise a filter arrangement, such as an activated carbon filter. When the gas sensor circuit **1524** and/or the GC-MS system (**1514**/**1516**) detect the presence of an airborne contaminate, the processor **1518** may instruct one or more valves (**1510**, **1512**) to reroute an airflow through the elimination component, such as through an activated carbon filter.

Referring back now to FIG. **15**, the external vaporizer **1508** may be similarly functionally equipped as the internal air treatment device **1550** described immediately above, but may also, or in the alternative, include additional components for stand-alone operation, such as a controller and a power source. An external vaporizer **1508** may be controlled by the air treatment apparatus **1502** solely by application of suction at port **1506**, or also by control signals from the processor **1518**. In the coupled context, the air treatment device **1550** comprises the suction coupling port **1506** for use with the external vaporizer.

The processor **1518** may be coupled to the vaporizer **1508** or internal air treatment device **1550** via an electrical circuit, configured to control a rate at which the vaporizer **1508** or internal vaporizer **1550** vaporizes the vaporizable material(s). In operation, the processor **1518** may supply a control signal to the vaporizer **1508** or internal air treatment device **1550** that controls the rate of vaporization and/or the formulation of the vapor. A transceiver port **1520** is coupled to the processor **1518**, and the processor may transmit data determining the rate to a receiver on the vaporizer **1508**. Thus, the vaporization rate and chemical composition from the vaporizer **1508** or internal air treatment device **1550** may be controllable from the air treatment apparatus **1502**, by providing the data.

The processor **1518** may be, or may include, any suitable microprocessor or microcontroller, for example, a low-power application-specific controller (ASIC) designed for the task of controlling a vaporizer as described herein, or a general-purpose CPU, for example, one based on 80×86 architecture as designed by Intel™ or AMD™, or a system-on-a-chip as designed by ARM™, or a custom-designed SOC optimized for gas analysis and other operations of the air treatment apparatus **1502** as described. The processor **1518** may be communicatively coupled to auxiliary devices or modules of the air treatment apparatus **1502**, using a bus or other coupling. Optionally, the processor **1518** and some or all of its coupled auxiliary devices or modules may be housed within or coupled to a housing substantially enclosing the variable suction mechanism **1504**, the processor **1518**, the transceiver **1520** or serial port **1522**, and other components. The air treatment apparatus **1502** and housing may be configured together in a form factor of a friendly robot, a human bust, a sleek electronic appliance, or other desired form.

In related aspects, the air treatment apparatus **1502** includes a memory device (not shown) coupled to the processor **1518**. The memory device may include a random access memory (RAM) holding program instructions and data for rapid execution or processing by the processor during control of the air treatment apparatus **1502**. When the air treatment apparatus **1502** is powered off or in an inactive state, program instructions and data may be stored in a long-term memory, for example, a non-volatile magnetic, optical, or electronic memory storage device (also not shown). Either or both of the RAM or the storage device may comprise a non-transitory computer-readable medium holding program instructions, that when executed by the processor **1518**, cause the air treatment apparatus **1502** to perform a method or operations as described herein. Program instructions may be written in any suitable high-level language, for example, C, C++, C#, or Java™, and compiled to produce machine-language code for execution by the processor. Program instructions may be grouped into functional modules, to facilitate coding efficiency and comprehensibility. It should be appreciated that such modules, even if discernable as divisions or grouping in source code, are not necessarily distinguishable as separate code blocks in machine-level coding. Code bundles directed toward a specific type of function may be considered to comprise a module, regardless of whether or not machine code on the bundle can be executed independently of other machine code. In other words, the modules may be high-level modules only.

In a related aspect, the processor **1518** may receive a user identifier associated with the vaporizer **1508** and/or mobile computing device **1528** and store the user identifier in a memory. A user identifier may include or be associated with user biometric data, that may be collected by a biometric sensor or camera included in the air treatment apparatus **1502** or in a connected or communicatively coupled ancillary device **1528**, such as, for example, a smart phone executing a vaporizer interface application. The processor **1518** may generate data indicating a quantity of the vaporizable material consumed by the vaporizer **1508** (or internal air treatment device **1550**) in a defined period of time, and save the data in the memory device. The processor **1518** and other electronic components may be powered by a suitable battery, as known in the art, or other power source.

The air treatment apparatus **1502** may include a gas chromatograph and mass spectrometer (GC-MS) that includes a gas chromatograph (GC) **1514** with its output coupled to an input of the mass spectrometer (MS) **1516**. The gas chromatograph may include a capillary column, the performance of which depends on the column's dimensions (length, diameter, film thickness) as well as the properties of the packing material in the column (e.g. 5% phenyl polysi-

loxane). The difference in the chemical properties between different molecules in a mixture and their relative affinity for the stationary phase of the column will promote separation of the molecules as the sample travels the length of the column. The molecules are retained by the column and then elute (come off) from the column at different times (called the retention time), and this allows the mass spectrometer downstream to capture, ionize, accelerate, deflect, and detect the ionized molecules separately. The mass spectrometer does this by breaking each molecule into ionized fragments and detecting these fragments using their mass-to-charge ratio. These and other details of the GC/MS may be as known in the art.

A gas sensor circuit **1524** may include an array of one or more chemical sensors, any one or more of which may be independently controllable and readable by the processor **1518**. A chemical sensor within gas sensor circuit **1524** may include any one or combination of gas sensors, true/false test strip, pH sensor, or test kit, a frequency reading device, temperature reading device, magnetic sensor, imaging sensor or a GC-MS assembly independent or in addition to GC-MS componentry **1514**/**1516**. Any one or more of the chemical sensors of the array may be, or may include, an electrochemical sensor configured to detect an electrical signal generated by a chemical reaction between a component of the chemical sensor and the gas analyte. Any one or more of the sensors of the array may be, or may include, a carbon nanotube sensor, which may be considered a variety of electrochemical sensor. Many different electrochemical sensors are known in the art for detecting specific materials. Any one or more of the sensors of the array may be, or may include, an infrared absorption sensor that measures an amount of absorption of infrared radiation at different wavelengths. Any one or more of the sensors of the array may be, or may include, a semiconductor electrochemical sensor, which changes semi conductive properties in response to a chemical reaction between a component of the sensor and an analyte. Any other suitable gas or vapor sensors may be used. The gas sensor circuit **1524** may also include sensors of other types, for example, optical sensors for measuring vapor density, color or particle size, temperature sensors, motion sensors, flow speed sensors, microphones or other sensing devices.

In various aspects of the present disclosure, the processor **1518** uses measurement data to control the composition and output of the airborne material dispensed from the internal air treatment device **1550**. The data used by the processor **1518** may originate from the gas sensor circuit(s) **1524** (e.g. specific chemical sensors), and/or a remote device. In this way, the processor **1518** may use measurement data to dispense select formulation constituents present in the internal dispensing device to formulate an airborne material comprising at least one of medicinal elements, prescribed medicinal elements, wellness elements, recreational drug or non-drug elements, aromatherapy elements, fragrances, herbal essences, essential oils, or any solutions of the foregoing in a suitable volatile carrier. Such a volatile carrier may comprise a solvent such as water, glycerin, oil, hydrocarbons, propylene glycol, and the like.

In various aspects of the present disclosure, the processor **1518**, when signaled by a remote device for example, dispenses an airborne material from the air treatment device **1550** for at least one of a recreational vapor usage facility (e.g. a hookah lounge), a medical facility, a recovery facility, a spa, an educational facility, an incarceration facility, a wellness facility, a political or other governmental facility, a travel facility such as a hotel, hotel room, airplane, train, taxi, or vehicle, marine vessel, military facility or equipment, or a home. In various aspects, the processor **1518** may cause dispensing of an airborne material by communicating with a remote system component including at least one of one or more additional air treatment apparatuses **1502** or a communicatively coupled HVAC system (e.g. **1416** in FIG. **14**). In various aspects, the processor **1518** may cause the dispensing of airborne materials from the air treatment apparatus **1502** based on a defined environmental profile for a particular ambient space, such as an indoor space, based at least in part on information received from an ancillary device.

In related aspects, the air treatment apparatus **1502** may include a transceiver **1520** coupled to the processor **1518**. Thus in certain aspects, the processor **1518** may be controlled by a remote device enabled through transceiver **1520**. The memory may hold a designated network address, and the processor **1518** may provide data indicating measurement data of vapor or air analyzed, or amount of material emitted by the external vaporizer or internal air treatment device **1550**, and related information, to the designated network address in association with the user identifier, via the transceiver **1520**. In various embodiments, the processor **1518** is configured for communication with an ancillary device using a network communication component and/or configured for providing data to a social networking interface of the air treatment apparatus **1502** or of an ancillary device.

An ancillary device, such as a smartphone **1528**, tablet computer, or similar device, may be coupled to the air treatment apparatus **1502** via a wired coupling to serial port **1522** or a wireless coupling via transceiver **1520**. The ancillary device **1528** may be coupled to the processor **1518** for providing user controlled input to a gas measurement or vaporizer control process executing on the processor **1518**. The processor **1518** may be configured for the communicating in at least one of a peer-to-peer (P2P) mode, a local area network (LAN) mode, a wide area network (WAN) mode, a virtual private network (VPN) mode, a cellular telephony network (CTN) mode, or a proprietary network mode. User control input may include, for example, selections from a graphical user interface or other input (e.g., textual or directional commands) generated via a touch screen **1530**, keyboard, pointing device, microphone, motion sensor, camera, or some combination of these or other input devices, which may be incorporated in the ancillary device **1528**. A display **1530** of the ancillary device **1528** may be coupled to a processor therein, for example via a graphics processing unit (not shown) integrated in the ancillary device **1528**. The display **1530** may include, for example, a flat screen color liquid crystal (LCD) display illuminated by light-emitting diodes (LEDs) or other lamps, a projector driven by an LED display or by a digital light processing (DLP) unit, or other digital display device. User interface output driven by the processor **1518** may be provided to the display device **1530** and output as a graphical display to the user. Similarly, an amplifier/speaker or other audio output transducer of the ancillary device **1528** may be coupled to the processor **1518** via an audio processing system. Audio output correlated to the graphical output and generated by the processor **1518** in conjunction with the ancillary device **1528** may be provided to the audio transducer and output as audible sound to the user.

The ancillary device **1528** may be communicatively coupled via an access point **1540** of a wireless telephone network, LAN or other coupling to a WAN **1544**, for example, the Internet. A server **1538** may be coupled to the

WAN **1544** and to a database **1548** or other data store, and communicate with the air treatment apparatus **1502** via the WAN and coupled device **1528**. In alternative embodiments, functions of the ancillary device **1528** may be built directly into the air treatment apparatus **1502**, if desired.

As illustrated in FIG. **17**, the air treatment apparatus **1700** may comprise a formulation component **1702** capable of formulating an airborne material from the combination of two or more constituents. Formulation component **1702** may be part of an air treatment device internal to the air treatment apparatus **1700**, or incorporated as part of an external vaporizer used in conjunction with the air treatment apparatus **1700** as part of an air analysis and air treatment system.

As further illustrated in FIG. **17**, the air analysis and air treatment apparatus or system **1700** may comprise control component **1704** for controlling a rate of operation of a variable suction mechanism as described herein. The component **1704** may be, or may include, a means for controlling a rate of operation of a variable suction mechanism. Said means may include the processor **1710** coupled to the memory **1716**, and to the network interface **1714** and a gas sensor circuit further comprising chemical sensors, or GC/MS equipment, the processor executing an algorithm based on program instructions stored in the memory **1716**. Such algorithm may include a sequence of more detailed operations, for example, determining a target composition, rate and volume of vapor effluent based on a user profile or on a default profile or input instructions or ambient air measurements, and governing a speed of an actuator based on the profile to control a variable rate of the suction mechanism over time. Thus, the control component **1704** may simulate a user drawing on a personal vaporizing device, if desired, or other use profile, or may control the variable suction mechanism to provide a flow of air from outside the air analysis and air treatment apparatus, past the air treatment device, and out to an external environment to treat the ambient air.

The apparatus or system **1700** may further comprise an electrical component **1706** for measuring at least one vapor constituent in a vapor drawn from an external personal vaporizer or from an internal air treatment device by the variable suction mechanism. In various embodiments, the electrical component **1706** comprises at least one gas sensor circuit further comprising at least one chemical sensor. The component **1706** may further include a means for measuring at least one vapor constituent in the vapor stream of the apparatus **1700**. Said means may include, in addition to circuitry and sensors integral to the gas sensor circuit(s), the processor **1710** coupled to the memory **1716**, and to the network interface **1714**, the processor executing an algorithm based on program instructions stored in the memory. Such algorithm may include a sequence of more detailed operations for measuring at least one vapor constituent, for example, as described in connection with FIG. **3**, using any of the sensing methods as described herein, or any other suitable method.

The air treatment apparatus **1700** may include an elimination component **1708** for eliminating an airborne contaminant. In various embodiments, the elimination component **1708** is part of an internal air treatment device of the air treatment apparatus **1700**, and is capable of formulating an elimination composition comprising at least one airborne contaminant elimination agent, such as an odor neutralizing agent. In various embodiments, formulation component **1702** and elimination component **1708** may be subunits of the same dispensing component, or in other embodiments, the elimination component may be a filter entirely separate from the formulation component **1702**.

The apparatus **1700** may include a processor module **1710** having at least one processor, in the case of the apparatus **1700** configured as a controller configured to operate gas sensor circuit **1718** and variable suction mechanism **1719** and other components of the apparatus. The processor **1710**, in such case, may be in operative communication with the memory **1716**, interface **1714** or a dispenser/vaporizer via a bus **1712** or similar communication coupling. The processor **1710** may effect initiation and scheduling of the processes or functions performed by electrical components **1702-1708**. In various aspects, the processor **1710** may be configured to cause dispensing of airborne materials from the air treatment apparatus **1700** based on a defined environmental profile for an indoor space, based at least in part on information received from a remote device.

In various embodiments, the processor **1710** may be configured to cause the air treatment apparatus **1700** to perform at least one of filtering out or otherwise eliminating an airborne contaminant via the elimination component **1708** of the apparatus **1700**, of one or more additional air treatment apparatuses coupled to apparatus **1700** via the network communication component, or of a communicatively coupled HVAC system. In various embodiments, the processor **1710** may instruct one apparatus in a multiple apparatus arrangement to operate as an odor eliminating device while other apparatuses thus coupled are instructed to perform as air freshening devices.

In related aspects, the apparatus **1700** may include a network interface module operable for communicating with a server over a computer network. The apparatus may include a sensor circuit **1718** for sensing a vaporizable material, for example, one or more of the sensors described herein above, or a GC-MS system. The apparatus may include a variable suction mechanism **1719**, as described herein above, for drawing on an external or internal vaporizer device, or drawing an air sample from an ambient environment to assess air treatment needs. In further related aspects, the apparatus **1700** may optionally include a module for storing information, such as, for example, a memory device/module **1716**. The computer readable medium or the memory module **1716** may be operatively coupled to the other components of the apparatus **1700** via the bus **1712** or the like. The memory module **1716** may be adapted to store computer readable instructions and data for enabling the processes and behavior of the modules **1702-1708**, and subcomponents thereof, or of the method **1900** and one or more of the additional operations disclosed herein. The memory module **1716** may retain instructions for executing functions associated with the modules **1702-1708**. While shown as being external to the memory **1716**, it is to be understood that the modules **1702-1708** can exist within the memory **1716**.

Referring now to FIG. **18**, an embodiment of a control algorithm **1800** for execution by a processor is illustrated. The control algorithm **1800** is available for execution by a processor such as a processor of an air treatment apparatus as described herein. As discussed, an air treatment apparatus can comprise independently controllable: internal air treatment device, including a formulation component; one or more gas sensor circuits (e.g. comprising chemical sensors); and, GC-MS componentry. Also as discussed, air treatment device may comprise an internal vaporizer and/or a suction coupling port for an external vaporizer and may further comprise an elimination component for dispensing an airborne contaminant elimination agent. Thus, air treatment

apparatus may optionally include an external vaporizer irrespective of having internal vaporizer capability through an internal air treatment device.

The algorithm **1800** may commence ("START") when a user places an external vaporizer in a suction inlet port of the air treatment apparatus and optionally activates a power-on switch or control (e.g. if the power is not automatically switched on when the external vaporizer is coupled in the port). Alternatively, the algorithm may commence when a user activates a power-on switch or control in the absence of an external vaporizer. Thus at **1802**, the processor assesses if an external vaporizer has been coupled to the air treatment apparatus or not. If "NO," the processor may activate the internal air treatment device at **1803**, including activating the formulation component and/or elimination component to the internal air treatment device in order to activate custom blending of one or more airborne compositions and/or one or more airborne contaminant elimination agents. At **1804**, the processor may obtain a set of test or measurement parameters and formulation parameters, based on locally stored and/or remotely obtained data **1806**, including for example (optionally) user identifier, past use records including inhalation patterns and materials used, formulation selections for the formulation component of the internal air treatment device to blend, and/or any relevant criteria. For example, for a new personal vaporizer user with no past experience who wants to test an external vaporizer prior to purchase, the processor may select default median criteria and receive input via a user interface or the like concerning materials of concern to the prospective purchaser. For further example, for a known user with past use data, the processor may obtain inhalation patterns and materials of concern from a user profile stored on the external vaporizer, in the air treatment apparatus, and/or in another network node. Still further, if there is no test objective based on a user, such as if the air treatment apparatus is to work in room air treatment mode only absent an external vaporizer, the processor may select a use and measurement parameters specific to a desired room air treatment.

In other aspects of the test parameters obtained at **1804**, information regarding ambient air conditions may be input, such as data specifying the size of a room, the temperature and humidity of the ambient air, the fragrance preferences of the occupants of the room, the medical needs of the occupants of the room, and other environmental and personal data.

At **1807**, the processor sends control data to an actuator for a variable suction mechanism, which causes the variable suction mechanism to draw a volume of a specified amount of ambient or treated room air or vapor effluent from an external vaporizer or internal air treatment device according to a specified flow rate. The flow rate for the draw of sample may be constant or variable based on a rate curve. In addition, the processor may send control data to one or more valves within the air treatment apparatus to appropriately direct the flow of the drawn-in sample, such as directing intake of ambient air through the internal air treatment device to an external environment or back to internal analysis componentry, or to draw vapor in from an external vaporizer and direct it through to the analysis componentry, or to simply draw in ambient air from the external environment for testing prior to treatment from the external or internal vaporizer. In various embodiments, drawing in ambient air from an external environment such as a room may be the start of a process for determining an air treatment target.

Once a volume is drawn, or during the drawing process (e.g. constant rate or simulated human inhalation), at **1808**, the processor determines whether GC-MS is to be used for any analysis. The determination at **1808** may be based on the measurement parameters obtained and/or otherwise determined at **1804**. The processor may direct the use of internal sensor array data instead of, or in addition to, GC-MS analysis.

When determined, the processor may divert air flow to the GC-MS componentry at **1812**, such as by moving one or move valves disposed in the air treatment apparatus. At **1814**, the processor processes GC-MS data and makes a decision at **1816** to take additional samples as needed.

If no GC-MS analysis is called for at **1808**, the processor may receive data at **1810** from a gas sensor array exposed to the gas analysis chamber that holds the indrawn vapor emanating from at least one of the external vaporizer and internal air treatment device. For example, at **1810** the processor may switch on one or more chemical sensors present in the gas sensor circuits, based on the measurement parameters at hand, and read sensor data from any activated sensor circuits at one or more input pins. At **1810**, the processor may receive measurement data from a chemical sensor and then perform at least one of analysis of the measurement data, followed by processing that data at **1814**. Sensor data may be digital, or may be converted by an A/D converter interposed between an analog sensor and the processor. In an alternative, an integrated sensor device may output a digital signal indicating a measurement value. The processor may use the sensor reading to derive an analysis result.

Processed data from the processing at **1814**, either from the sensor array data at **1810** and/or the GC-MS results at **1812**, may be packaged as output data at **1818** for dispatch to an ancillary device or to internal memory as stored data at **1822**. In various embodiments, the processor may indicate commencement of a STANDBY mode at **1824** for the air treatment apparatus, such as to wait for the user to make a mental decision. In various embodiments, the processing of data at **1814** may involve use of external computing, such as involving the export of data to an ancillary device for analysis and then receipt of processed data back from the ancillary device.

The present disclosure also provides methods for controlling an air treatment apparatus comprising a processor configured for control by a remote device and coupled to an air treatment device including a formulation component capable of formulating an airborne material. In various aspects, a method for controlling an air treatment apparatus configured as such comprises the steps of: (a) determining, by the processor, an air treatment target based on, at least in part, data from the remote device; and (b) formulating by the formulation component an airborne material based on the air treatment target. In various embodiments, the air treatment apparatus controlled by the method comprises a processor and an internal air treatment device further comprising a formulation component capable of formulating an airborne material and further comprising an elimination component capable of producing one or more airborne contaminant elimination agents. In various embodiments, a non-transitory computer readable medium is encoded with instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the air treatment apparatus to: (a) determine an air treatment target based on, at least in part, data from a remote device; and (b) formulate by a formulation component an airborne material based on the air treatment target.

In various embodiments, the "air treatment target" is meant to broadly include various environmental and personal parameters, not just the physical target for the air treatment, such as a human or the ambient air within an inanimate room space. For example, an air treatment target may include details of a person's physique, the size, temperature and humidity of a room to be freshened, the formulation of a particular air treatment composition, the presence of preexisting airborne contaminants in a room, the formulation of a desired vapor inhalation experience, chemical sensitivities of an individual desiring a persona vapor experience, and the like.

In various embodiments, the method of controlling an air treatment apparatus further comprises a communication between the air treatment apparatus being controlled and at least one of a P2P network, a LAN, and WAN, a VPN, a cellular telephony network, or a proprietary network.

In various embodiments, the step of formulating an airborne material comprises the combining of two or more constituent materials, based on a formula for the mixture obtained from at least one of a memory device, an ancillary device, or a calculation module executed in the processor. Various exemplary ancillary devices, referred to in some examples as remote devices, are set out herein above.

In various embodiments, the method of controlling an air treatment apparatus further includes the step of receiving, by the processor, measurement data from one or more chemical sensors. As explained above, such chemical sensors may be set out in arrays within gas sensor circuits.

In various embodiments, the method of controlling an air treatment apparatus further includes the step of providing measurement data to a social networking interface of the air treatment apparatus or to an ancillary device.

In various embodiments, the method of controlling an air treatment apparatus further includes the step of analyzing measurement data by the processor, or sending the measurement data to an ancillary device.

In various embodiments, the method of controlling an air treatment apparatus further includes the step of detecting, via a chemical sensor, an airborne constituent by at least one of gas chromatography, mass spectrometry, electrochemical detecting, carbon nanotube detecting, infrared absorption, or semiconductor electrochemical sensing.

In various embodiments, the step of determining the air treatment target comprises targeting a defined vapor concentration target in a confined space.

In various embodiments, the method of controlling an air treatment apparatus further includes the step of dispensing an airborne material from the air treatment device based at least in part on data from the remote device, according to a profile for at least one of a recreational vapor usage facility, a medical facility, a recovery facility, an educational facility, an incarceration facility, a wellness facility, a political facility, a travel facility, a hotel, hotel room, airplane, train, taxi or vehicle, marine vessel, a military facility or equipment, or a home.

In various embodiments, the method of controlling an air treatment apparatus further includes the step of dispensing an airborne material from the air treatment device based at least in part on user data from the remote device, comprising at least one of medicinal elements, prescribed medicinal elements, wellness elements, recreational drug or non-drug elements, aromatherapy elements, fragrances, herbal essences, or solutions of any of the foregoing in oil, water, or glycerin.

In various embodiments, the method of controlling an air treatment apparatus further includes the step of communicating with a remote system component including at least one of the ancillary/remote device, a remote air treatment apparatus, a vaporizing component, or a communicatively coupled HVAC system, causing the dispensing.

In various embodiments, the step of determining the air treatment target comprises targeting a reduction of a level of an airborne contaminant.

In various embodiments, the method of controlling an air treatment apparatus further includes the step of reducing an airborne contaminant using an elimination component of the apparatus.

In various embodiments, the step of reducing the airborne contaminant uses an elimination component of an HVAC system in communication with the processor.

In view the foregoing, and by way of additional example, FIG. **19**, FIG. **20**, FIG. **21**, FIG. **22**, and FIG. **23** show aspects of a method or methods for controlling an air treatment apparatus, as may be performed by a personal external vaporizing device as described herein, alone or in combination with other elements of the air analysis and air treatment systems disclosed. The air treatment apparatus to be controlled by the present method may include at least one internal air treatment device further comprising a formulation component capable of formulating an airborne material, a gas sensing circuit further comprising one or more chemical sensors, a variable suction mechanism, and a processor.

Referring to FIG. **19**, the method **1900** for controlling an air treatment apparatus including a processor configured for control by a remote device, coupled to an air treatment device including a formulation component capable of formulating an airborne material, may comprise, at **1910**, the step of determining, by the processor of the apparatus, an air treatment target. For example, the processor may utilize data input from the remote device and/or data obtained by sampling ambient air in the location of the air treatment target. The processor may factor in starting constituents found to make up the present condition of the untreated air, freshening, scenting, disinfecting, sanitizing, and/or deodorizing needs, personal preferences, and the like, in determining the air treatment target. In various embodiments, the step of determining an air treatment target comprises targeting a defined vapor concentration target in a confined space. In various embodiments, the step of determining an air treatment target comprises targeting a defined vapor composition for a confined space. In various embodiments, the step of determining an air treatment target comprises targeting a reduction in the level of an airborne constituent, such as an airborne contaminant or odor causing molecule.

The method **1900** for controlling an air treatment apparatus further includes, at **1920**, the step of formulating, by the formulation component of the air treatment device within the air treatment apparatus, an airborne material based on the air treatment target. The step of formulating an airborne material may comprise the combining of two or more constituent materials, based on a formula for the mixture obtained from at least one of a memory device, an ancillary device, or a calculation module executed in the processor. In various embodiments, the processor of the air treatment apparatus may direct a specific air freshening composition to be formulated by the formulation component based on the air treatment target. As discussed in detail above, formulation may comprise combinations of liquid or gaseous constituents in the mixing chamber of the formulation component for expulsion from the internal air treatment device to an external environment or back internally into GC-MS or other internal measurement and analysis components. In various embodiments, formulation may

include incorporation of one or more airborne contaminant elimination agents dispensed from an elimination component of the air treatment apparatus.

The method can further comprise communicating with the remote device using at least one of a peer-to-peer (P2P) network, a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), a virtual private network (VPN), a cellular telephony network, or a proprietary network. The formulating can comprise combining two or more constituent materials, based on a formula from at least one of a memory device, the remote device, or a calculation module executed in the processor. The method can further comprise receiving, by the processor, measurement data from chemical sensor. The method can further comprise providing the measurement data to a social networking interface of the apparatus or of the remote device. The method can further comprise at least one of analyzing the measurement data by the processor, or sending the measurement data to the remote device. The chemical sensor can detect an airborne constituent by at least one of gas chromatography, mass spectrometry, electrochemical detecting, carbon nanotube detecting, infrared absorption, or semiconductor electrochemical sensing. Determining the air treatment target can comprise targeting a defined vapor concentration target in a confined space. The method can further comprise dispensing an airborne material from the air treatment device based at least in part on data from the remote device, according to a profile for at least one of a recreational vapor usage facility, a medical facility, a recovery facility, an educational facility, an incarceration facility, a wellness facility, a political facility, a travel facility, a hotel, hotel room, airplane, train, taxi or vehicle, marine vessel, a military facility or equipment, or a home.

The method can further comprise dispensing an airborne material from the air treatment device based at least in part on user data from the remote device, comprising at least one of medicinal elements, prescribed medicinal elements, wellness elements, recreational drug or non-drug elements, aromatherapy elements, fragrances, herbal essences, or solutions of any of the foregoing in oil, water, or glycerin. The method can further comprise communicating with a remote system component including at least one of the remote device, a remote air treatment apparatus, a vaporizing component, or a communicatively coupled HVAC system, causing the dispensing. Determining the air treatment target can comprise targeting a reduction of a level of an airborne contaminant. The method can further comprise reducing the airborne contaminant using an elimination component of the apparatus. The method can further comprise reducing the airborne contaminant using an elimination component of an HVAC system in communication with the processor.

FIG. **20** illustrates additional optional steps in a method **1900** for controlling an air treatment apparatus, thus optional steps added onto the steps delineated in FIG. **19**. Additional steps of any method disclosed may be executed in any operable order with any method. Each of these additional operations **2000** is not necessarily performed in every embodiment of the method **1900**, and the presence of any one of the operations in method **2000** does not necessarily require that any other of these additional operations also be performed.

In various aspects, the method **1900** may further include, at **2010**, communication between the air treatment apparatus and at least one of a P2P network, a LAN, and WAN, a VPN, a cellular telephony network (CTN), or a proprietary network.

The method **1900** may further include, at **2020**, the step of receiving, by the processor, measurement data from one or more chemical sensors. As explained above, a chemical sensor for this step in the method may be part of an array of sensors arranged in one or more gas sensor circuits, and may comprise any one of a gas sensor, true/false test strip, pH sensor or test kit, frequency reading device, magnetic sensor, imaging sensor, or GC-MS assembly. Furthermore, in various embodiments, the chemical sensor may be used to detect an airborne constituent by at least one of GC, MS, electrochemical detection, carbon nanotube detection, infrared absorption, or semiconductor electrochemical sensing. In various embodiments, the chemical sensor is configured to detect specific airborne agents including airborne contaminants.

The method **1900** may further include, at **2030**, the step of providing measurement data to a social networking interface of the air treatment apparatus or to a remote device. In various embodiments, the measurement data may comprise effluent composition/percentages from an internal air treatment device or from an external vaporizer. In either case, it may be desirable to provide and share this data to others through social media through a social networking interface. In various other aspects, the measurement data reflecting the composition of the vapor output from the internal air treatment device and/or the external vaporizer may be exported to a remote device.

Referring now to FIG. **21**, further additional operations **2100** for the method **1900** are exemplified. In various aspects, the method **1900** may further include, at **2110**, the step of analyzing measurement data by the processor, sending the measurement data to a remote device, or both. For example, the processor may perform an analysis of raw sensor data to obtain measurement data, and transmit all, or a portion of, the measurement data to a remote device such as a management server or smart home controller. The remove device may be any suitable computer configured to receive and process measurement data.

In various aspects, the method **1900** may further include, at **2120**, the step of dispensing an airborne material from the air treatment device based at least in part on data from the remote device, according to a profile for at least one of a recreational vapor usage facility, a medical facility, a recovery facility, an educational facility, an incarceration facility, a wellness facility, a political facility, a travel facility, a hotel, hotel room, airplane, train, taxi or vehicle, marine vessel, a military facility or equipment, or a home.

In various aspects, the method **1900** may further include, at **2130**, the step of dispensing an airborne material from the air treatment device based at least in part on user data from the remote device, comprising at least one of medicinal elements, prescribed medicinal elements, wellness elements, recreational drug or non-drug elements, aromatherapy elements, fragrances, herbal essences, or solutions of any of the foregoing in oil, water, or glycerin.

In various aspects, the method **1900** may further include, at **2140**, the step of communicating with a remote system component including at least one of the ancillary/remote device, a remote air treatment apparatus, a vaporizing component, or a communicatively coupled HVAC system, causing the dispensing.

Referring now to FIG. **22**, further additional operations **2200** for the method **1900** are exemplified. In various aspects, the method **1900** may further include, at **2210**, the step of determining the air treatment target by targeting a reduction of a level of an airborne contaminant. The method **1900** may further include, at **2220**, reducing an airborne contaminant using an elimination component of the apparatus. For example, if a target constituent is too high, the

processor may activate a component that reduces the concentration by removing it from the air space under treatment. For example, the air treatment apparatus may direct air through a filter and/or absorber that absorbs organic compounds; may direct a HVAC system to direct fresh air into the space and open a vent to atmosphere; or may release a material that binds to an active component and renders it inert or causes it to clump and fall out of suspension.

In various aspects, the method **1900** may further include, at **2230**, the step of reducing the airborne contaminant uses an elimination component of an HVAC system in communication with the processor. For example, the processor may request that an HVAC system increase fresh air ventilation, or direct air to a carbon trap or other absorber.

In an aspect, an air treatment apparatus is disclosed comprising a processor configured for control by a remote device, coupled to an air treatment device including a formulation component capable of formulating an airborne material. The air treatment can further comprise a chemical sensor coupled to the processor. The processor can be configured for communicating with the remote device using a network communication component. The processor can be configured for the communicating in at least one of a peer-to-peer (P2P) mode, a local area network (LAN) mode, a wide area network (WAN) mode, a virtual private network (VPN) mode, a cellular telephony mode, or a proprietary network mode.

The processor can dispense, based on a signal from the remote device, an airborne material from the air treatment device for at least one of a recreational vapor usage facility, a medical facility, a recovery facility, an educational facility, an incarceration facility, a wellness facility, a political facility, a travel facility such as a hotel, hotel room, airplane, train, taxi or vehicle, marine vessel, a military facility or equipment, or a home. The formulation component can formulate the airborne material by combining two or more constituent materials, based on a formula from the processor.

The processor can use measurement data at least in part from at least one of the chemical sensor or the remote device, to control dispensing, from the air treatment device, an airborne material comprising at least one of medicinal elements, prescribed medicinal elements, wellness elements, recreational drug or non-drug elements, aromatherapy elements, fragrances, herbal essences, or solutions of any of the foregoing in oil, water, or glycerin.

The processor can cause the dispensing to occur by communicating with a remote system component including at least one of one or more additional air treatment apparatus or a communicatively coupled HVAC system. The processor can be configured for providing data to a social networking interface of the apparatus or of the remote device. The air treatment device can comprise at least one of an internal vaporizer, or a suction coupling for an external, detachable personal vaporizing device. The chemical sensor can comprise one or more of a gas sensor, a 'true/false test strip', a PH sensor or test kit, a frequency reading device, a temperature reading device, a magnetic sensor, an imaging sensor, or a GC/MS assembly. The processor can be further configured to receive measurement data from the chemical sensor, and to perform at least one of analyzing the measurement data, sending the measurement data to the remote device, or receiving an analysis of the measurement data from the remote device.

The processor can cause dispensing of airborne materials from the apparatus based on a defined environmental profile for an indoor space, based at least in part on information received from the remote device. The processor can be configured to cause the apparatus to perform at least one of filtering out or otherwise eliminating an air contaminant via an elimination component of the apparatus, of one or more additional air treatment apparatus coupled to the apparatus via the network communication component, or of a communicatively coupled HVAC system.

In an aspect, an apparatus is disclosed comprising a processor, coupled to a network access device, wherein the processor is configured for receiving an instruction to vaporize one or more vaporizable materials from a computing device, an intake, configured to receive air from an area around the apparatus, a vaporizer component, coupled to the processor, configured for vaporizing the one or more vaporizable materials to create a vapor based on the instruction, and a vapor output, coupled to the vaporizer component, configured for expelling the vapor into the area around the apparatus. The network access device can be configured for communicating in at least one of a peer-to-peer (P2P) mode, a local area network (LAN) mode, a wide area network (WAN) mode, a virtual private network (VPN) mode, a cellular telephony mode, or a proprietary network mode.

The apparatus can further comprise a pump coupled to the intake, configured for drawing the air into the apparatus via the intake. The pump can comprise at least one of a variable stroke piston, variable stroke bellows, an intake fan, osmosis intake structure, or a gas pump. The apparatus can further comprise a sensor, coupled to the pump, configured for detecting one or more constituents in the drawn air. The sensor can comprise at least one of a gas sensor circuit, a true/false test strip, a PH sensor, a frequency reading device, a temperature reading device, a magnetic sensor, an imaging sensor, a gas chromatograph, a mass spectrometer, or a combination thereof. The sensor can be further configured to detect one or more of, a type of vaporizable material, a mixture of vaporizable material, a temperature, a color, a concentration, a quantity, a toxicity, a pH, a vapor density, a particle size. The processor can be further configured for generating measurement data based on the detected one or more constituents and transmitting the measurement data via the network access device to the computing device. The measurement data can comprise a concentration of the detected one or more constituents in proximity to the apparatus.

The apparatus can further comprise a memory element configured for storing an air treatment protocol and wherein the processor can be configured for comparing the instruction to the air treatment protocol. The processor can be configured for determining one or more vaporizable materials to vaporize based on the comparing the instruction to the air treatment protocol. The air treatment protocol can comprise one or more of, a target concentration for the one or more vaporizable materials, a minimum threshold concentration for the one or more vaporizable materials, a maximum threshold concentration for the one or more vaporizable materials.

The vaporizer component can comprise a first container for storing a first vaporizable material, a second container for storing a second vaporizable material, and a mixing chamber coupled to the first container for receiving the first vaporizable material, the second container for receiving the second vaporizable material, configured for producing a mixed vaporizable material based on the first vaporizable material and the second vaporizable material. The processor can be further configured for determining a vaporization ratio of the first vaporizable material and the second vaporizable material and for determining an amount of the first

vaporizable material and an amount of the second vaporizable material to comprise a mixed vaporizable material.

The vaporizer component can comprise a heating element for vaporizing the one or more vaporizable materials. The vaporizer component can comprise a vibrating mesh for nebulizing the mixed vaporizable material into a mist, an atomizer for atomizing the mixed vaporizable material into an aerosol, or an ultrasonic nebulizer for nebulizing the mixed vaporizable material into a mist.

The apparatus can further comprise a filtration component, coupled to the processor, configured to filter air drawn into the apparatus by the pump. The processor can be further configured for determining whether to engage the filtration component based on the instruction. The filtration component can comprise electrostatic plates, ultraviolet light, a HEPA filter, or combinations thereof.

The processor can be further configured for obtaining an analysis result based on analyzing the measurement data. The processor can be further configured for using the analysis result for at least one of providing a system status, generating a database query, or determining to perform an action. The processor can be further configured for performing an action comprising at least one of providing an alert message, analyzing additional measurement data, releasing the vapor from the apparatus, or sending a message to another apparatus requesting performance of an action.

In an aspect, illustrated in FIG. **23**, a method **2300** is disclosed comprising receiving an instruction from a computing device, via a network access device, to vaporize one or more vaporizable materials at **2310**, determining one or more vaporizable materials to vaporize based on instruction at **2320**, and dispensing a vapor comprised of the one or more vaporizable materials at **2330**.

The network access device can be configured to communicate using at least one of a peer-to-peer (P2P) network, a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), a virtual private network (VPN), a cellular telephony network, or a proprietary network.

Determining the one or more vaporizable materials to vaporize based on the instruction can comprise comparing the instruction to an air treatment protocol. The air treatment protocol can comprise one or more of, a target concentration for the one or more vaporizable materials, a minimum threshold concentration for the one or more vaporizable materials, a maximum threshold concentration for the one or more vaporizable materials.

The method **2300** can further comprise exposing the air to a sensor to detect one or more constituents in the drawn air, determining measurement data for the one or more constituents of the air via the sensor, transmitting the measurement data to the computing device via the network access device, and receiving an additional instruction from the computing device via the network access device.

Determining the measurement data for the one or more constituents of the air via the sensor can comprise at least one of gas chromatography, mass spectrometry, electrochemical detecting, carbon nanotube detecting, infrared absorption, or semiconductor electrochemical sensing. The measurement data can comprise a concentration of the detected one or more constituents in proximity to the apparatus.

The method **2300** can further comprise engaging a filtration component based on the instruction. Engaging the filtration component based on the instruction can comprise transmitting a signal to a remote filtration component or to a Heating Ventilation Air Conditioning (HVAC) system.

The method **2300** can further comprise transmitting a request to one or more of the plurality of vapor devices for the one or more of the plurality of vapor devices to dispense a vapor based on the instruction. The request can identify the one or more vaporizable materials to be dispensed as the vapor. The method **2300** can further comprise obtaining an analysis result based on analyzing the measurement data. The analysis result can be used for at least one of providing a system status, generating a database query, or determining to perform an action. The method **2300** can further comprise performing an action comprising at least one of providing an alert message, analyzing additional measurement data, releasing the vapor, or sending a message to another apparatus requesting performance of an action.

In view of the exemplary systems described supra, methodologies that can be implemented in accordance with the disclosed subject matter have been described with reference to several flow diagrams. While for purposes of simplicity of explanation, the methodologies are shown and described as a series of blocks, it is to be understood and appreciated that the claimed subject matter is not limited by the order of the blocks, as some blocks may occur in different orders and/or concurrently with other blocks from what is depicted and described herein. Moreover, not all illustrated blocks can be required to implement the methodologies described herein. Additionally, it should be further appreciated that the methodologies disclosed herein are capable of being stored on an article of manufacture to facilitate transporting and transferring such methodologies to computers.

Those of skill would further appreciate that the various illustrative logical blocks, modules, circuits, and algorithm steps described in connection with the aspects disclosed herein can be implemented as electronic hardware, computer software, or combinations of both. To clearly illustrate this interchangeability of hardware and software, various illustrative components, blocks, modules, circuits, and steps have been described above generally in terms of their functionality. Whether such functionality is implemented as hardware or software depends upon the particular application and design constraints imposed on the overall system. Skilled artisans may implement the described functionality in varying ways for each particular application, but such implementation decisions should not be interpreted as causing a departure from the scope of the present disclosure.

As used in this application, the terms "component," "module," "system," and the like are intended to refer to a computer-related entity, either hardware, a combination of hardware and software, software, or software in execution. For example, a component can be, but is not limited to being, a process running on a processor, a processor, an object, an executable, a thread of execution, a program, and/or a computer. By way of illustration, both an application running on a server and the server can be a component. One or more components may reside within a process and/or thread of execution and a component can be localized on one computer and/or distributed between two or more computers.

As used herein, a "vapor" includes mixtures of a carrier gas or gaseous mixture (for example, air) with any one or more of a dissolved gas, suspended solid particles, or suspended liquid droplets, wherein a substantial fraction of the particles or droplets if present are characterized by an average diameter of not greater than three microns. As used herein, an "aerosol" has the same meaning as "vapor," except for requiring the presence of at least one of particles or droplets. A substantial fraction means 10% or greater; however, it should be appreciated that higher fractions of

small (<3 micron) particles or droplets can be desirable, up to and including 100%. It should further be appreciated that, to simulate smoke, average particle or droplet size can be less than three microns, for example, can be less than one micron with particles or droplets distributed in the range of 0.01 to 1 micron. A vaporizer may include any device or assembly that produces a vapor or aerosol from a carrier gas or gaseous mixture and at least one vaporizable material. An aerosolizer is a species of vaporizer, and as such is included in the meaning of vaporizer as used herein, except where specifically disclaimed.

Various aspects presented in terms of systems can comprise a number of components, modules, and the like. It is to be understood and appreciated that the various systems may include additional components, modules, etc. and/or may not include all of the components, modules, etc. discussed in connection with the figures. A combination of these approaches can also be used.

In addition, the various illustrative logical blocks, modules, and circuits described in connection with certain aspects disclosed herein can be implemented or performed with a general purpose processor, a digital signal processor (DSP), an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a field programmable gate array (FPGA) or other programmable logic device, discrete gate or transistor logic, discrete hardware components, or any combination thereof designed to perform the functions described herein. A general purpose processor can be a microprocessor, but in the alternative, the processor can be any conventional processor, controller, microcontroller, system-on-a-chip, or state machine. A processor may also be implemented as a combination of computing devices, e.g., a combination of a DSP and a microprocessor, a plurality of microprocessors, one or more microprocessors in conjunction with a DSP core, or any other such configuration.

Operational aspects disclosed herein can be embodied directly in hardware, in a software module executed by a processor, or in a combination of the two. A software module may reside in RAM memory, flash memory, ROM memory, EPROM memory, EEPROM memory, registers, hard disk, a removable disk, a CD-ROM, a DVD disk, or any other form of storage medium known in the art. An exemplary storage medium is coupled to the processor such the processor can read information from, and write information to, the storage medium. In the alternative, the storage medium can be integral to the processor. The processor and the storage medium may reside in an ASIC or may reside as discrete components in another device.

Furthermore, the one or more versions can be implemented as a method, apparatus, or article of manufacture using standard programming and/or engineering techniques to produce software, firmware, hardware, or any combination thereof to control a computer to implement the disclosed aspects. Non-transitory computer readable media can include but are not limited to magnetic storage devices (e.g., hard disk, floppy disk, magnetic strips . . .), optical disks (e.g., compact disk (CD), digital versatile disk (DVD) . . .), smart cards, and flash memory devices (e.g., card, stick). Those skilled in the art will recognize many modifications can be made to this configuration without departing from the scope of the disclosed aspects.

The previous description of the disclosed aspects is provided to enable any person skilled in the art to make or use the present disclosure. Various modifications to these aspects will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and the generic principles defined herein can be applied to other embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the disclosure. Thus, the present disclosure is not intended to be limited to the embodiments shown herein but is to be accorded the widest scope consistent with the principles and novel features disclosed herein.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, it is in no way intended that any method set forth herein be construed as requiring that its steps be performed in a specific order. Accordingly, where a method claim does not actually recite an order to be followed by its steps or it is not otherwise specifically stated in the claims or descriptions that the steps are to be limited to a specific order, it is in no way intended that an order be inferred, in any respect. This holds for any possible non-express basis for interpretation, including: matters of logic with respect to arrangement of steps or operational flow; plain meaning derived from grammatical organization or punctuation; the number or type of embodiments described in the specification.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made without departing from the scope or spirit. Other embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art from consideration of the specification and practice disclosed herein. It is intended that the specification and examples be considered as exemplary only, with a true scope and spirit being indicated by the following claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. An apparatus comprising:

a processor operable for controlling the apparatus;

a network access device coupled to the processor, wherein the network access device is configured to connect the processor to an associated network for communication with a remote computing device, wherein the network access device is configured to receive instructions from the remote computing device;

an intake configured to draw air from an area around the apparatus;

a sensor configured for detecting constituent data associated with one or more constituents present in the drawn air;

a vaporizing component operatively coupled to the processor, wherein the vaporizing component is configured to vaporize one or more vaporizable materials to generate a vapor therefrom;

a vapor output coupled to the vaporizing component and configured to receive vapor generated by the vaporizing component, wherein the vapor output is operable to expel the vapor into the area around the apparatus; and

wherein the processor is further operable to:

generate measurement data for the one or more constituents present in the drawn air based on the constituent data;

transmit the measurement data to the remote computing device via the network access device;

receive at least one instruction from the computing device, via the network access device, to vaporize the one or more vaporizable materials;

determine one or more vaporizable materials to vaporize based on the at least one received instruction; and

generate a command for the vaporizing component to dispense a vapor comprised of the one or more vaporizable materials.

2. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the processor is operable to communicate with the remote computing device via at least one of a peer-to-peer (P2P) network, a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), a virtual private network (VPN), a cellular telephony network, or a proprietary network.

3. The apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a pump coupled to the intake, wherein the pump is configured for drawing air into the apparatus via the intake.

4. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein the pump comprises at least one of a variable stroke piston, variable stroke bellows, an intake fan, an osmosis intake structure, and a gas pump.

5. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the sensor comprises at least one of a gas sensor circuit, a true/false test strip, a pH sensor, a frequency reading device, a temperature reading device, a magnetic sensor, an imaging sensor, a gas chromatograph, a mass spectrometer, and combinations thereof.

6. The apparatus of claim 5, wherein the measurement data comprises a concentration of the one or more constituents in the drawn air.

7. The apparatus of claim 5, further comprising a memory operatively coupled to the processor, wherein the memory is operable to store an air treatment protocol, wherein the processor is further operable to compare the at least one received instruction to the air treatment protocol.

8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the processor is further operable to determine the one or more vaporizable materials to vaporize based on comparing the at least one received instruction to the air treatment protocol.

9. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the air treatment protocol comprises at least one of a target concentration for the one or more vaporizable materials, a minimum threshold concentration for the one or more vaporizable materials, or a maximum threshold concentration for the one or more vaporizable materials.

10. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the processor is further operable to analyze the measurement data and generate an analysis result therefrom.

11. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the processor is further operable to use the analysis result for at least one of providing a system status, generating a database query, or determining to perform an action.

12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the processor is further operable to perform the determined action, wherein the determined action comprises at least one of providing an alert message, analyzing additional measurement data, releasing the vapor from the apparatus, or sending a message to another apparatus requesting performance of an action.

13. A method for operating a vapor apparatus, wherein the vapor apparatus comprises (a) a processor operable for controlling the vapor apparatus, (b) a vaporizing component operable to vaporize one or more materials received therein and expel a generated vapor therefrom, (c) an intake configured to draw air from an area around the vapor apparatus, (d) a sensor operable to detect constituent data associated with one or more constituents present in the drawn air, (e) a network access device configured to connect the processor to an associated network for communication with a remote computing device, and the method comprising:

receiving a command to activate the vapor apparatus;

drawing, a quantity of air around the vapor apparatus into the intake;

detecting, by the sensor, constituent data associated with one or more constituents present in the drawn air;

generating, by the processor, measurement data for the one or more constituents present in the drawn air based on the constituent data;

transmitting, via the network access device, the measurement data to the remote computing device;

receiving, via the network access device, at least one instruction from the computing device to vaporize the one or more vaporizable materials;

determining, by the processor, one or more vaporizable materials to vaporize based on the at least one received instruction; and

dispensing, by the vaporizing component, a vapor comprised of the one or more vaporizable materials.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the processor is operable to communicate with the remote computing device via at least one of a peer-to-peer (P2P) network, a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), a virtual private network (VPN), a cellular telephony network, or a proprietary network.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein determining the one or more vaporizable materials to vaporize comprises comparing, by the processor, the at least one received instruction to an air treatment protocol.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the air treatment protocol comprises at least one of a target concentration for the one or more vaporizable materials, a minimum threshold concentration for the one or more vaporizable materials, or a maximum threshold concentration for the one or more vaporizable materials.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the sensor comprises at least one of a gas sensor circuit, a true/false test strip, a pH sensor, a frequency reading device, a temperature reading device, a magnetic sensor, an imaging sensor, a gas chromatograph, a mass spectrometer, and combinations thereof.

18. The method of claim 13, wherein the measurement data comprises a concentration of the one or more constituents in the drawn air.

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